

REGATTA DAY



HONOLULU spent Saturday enjoying aquatic sports, and after a full day of eight hours, with every variety of entertainment that could be had on the water and in it, deserted the waterfront for the uptown diversions of dinners and its close. Through all the gathering theater parties, which filled the day to of the thousands upon the front and the vessels and craft of every description, which aided the onlookers to make a day of merriment of it; there was not a single case of disagreement leading to other than words reported, and the day left Honolulu the better in temper for the recurring festival.

Many a hat will be bought today which will be worn by others than the purchasers, and many a hat will not be bought, but there must be losers wherever there are men whose sympathies or ideas of form lead them to speculation upon the result of a contest. The color of the paint which covered the palatable portion of the city during the evening was the regulation red and it was administered by the men whose faith is plumb to that hue, and who wear it on every race day, but the purveyors were the bluest crowd, the adherents of that shade, which had for the observer unattached in local aquatics double meaning on that evening.

For the Healani did not win a race. Yes, one, the four oar shell event in which there were only two entries, and both from the Healani club. There was not a red in sight to take it away, and it is hardly probable that there would have been any other result had there been a half dozen entries, as the Healani seniors rowed a splendid event and were in form to win from anything afloat. The anarchists took the blues into camp with comparative ease, and certainly with celerity, for every thing on the program took the carnation tint.

Unfortunately there was a foul and a no race decision in the main event of the day, the six-oar barge race, which must be repeated, and will be pulled off next week. Despite this marring feature of the day there was enough of closeness in the subsequent events to permit all soreness, except that felt by a few energetic partisans, to disappear.

The day opened in a manner which gave promise that the weather was bound to add its share of the celebration. But always fickle it showed its

feminine trait to the full at the luncheon hour, and the clouds gave to a thirsty earth, at least in the region of the harbor a draught of water which served to drench the crowds, who could not find shelter beneath the many wharf roofs. Then, to recompense there was an afternoon as fine as the traditional Hawaiian holiday. But the crowds were as fine as the weather gave promise and there was never before such a gathering as made the entire front from the Oceanic dock to the end of the Channel warehouses look like a flower garden.

The gathering of the merrymakers began with the early morning and before the first event was ready for the starter's pistol there were any number of thousands of people lining the harbor and occupying every point of vantage. The Pacific Mail dock was the center of the throng. The only liner in port, the Peru, was lying at the Channel dock, and this gave those who sought to see all that was to be seen in harbor and channel as well ample room to hold their places, and to cry out their applause. Even the band was hidden by the crush of folk whose desire to see would not be denied.

START OF THE THIRD-CLASS YACHT RACE. SHAMROCK III, PIRATE, MYRTLE, SKIP, VI-KE AND OIO
GETTING AWAY IN THE ORDER NAMED.
(Photo by Rice & Perkins.)

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

ROWING.

Open Barge—No race.
Intermediate Barge—Myrtles won.
Freshmen Barge—Myrtles won.
Pair Oared Race—Myrtles won.
Shell Race—Healani Seniors won.

YACHTS.

First Class—Mary L (1), Gladys (2), Helene (3).
Second Class—Dewey.
Third Class—Myrtie (1), Oio (2), Shamrock III, (3).
Fourth Class—Poki (1), Abbie M. (2).

SWIMMING AND DIVING.

100 Yards—W. K. Pua (1), W. D. King (2).
Half Mile—W. D. King (1), B. Lightfoot (2).
Diving—Makaibi (1), E. Devauchelle (2).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gig Race—Kaneoelani (1), Kapiolani (2).
Tug-of-war—Ito.
Whaleboat Race—Opunui (1), Flying Fish (2).
Six Paddle Canoe—Alabama (1), Iimi (2).
Steamer Boat Race—Kinau (1), Claudine (2).
Sailing Canoe Race—Marine Railway.
Ships' Boat Race—Fooling Suey.
Shore Boat Race—Governor (1), Mayflower (2), No. 10 (3).

eyes of the spectator, there appeared a bewildering mass of color which resolved itself upon close investigation into red and blue ribbons, light dresses and red and blue coats, the gay gowns of the women and the white of the men forming a kaleidoscope of color, which was even greater than has been known by the veteran clubman. The Peru was in open house order and hundreds saw the events from the decks of the liner. So it went even to the scow of the dredger which had as visitors not a few of the friends of the people.

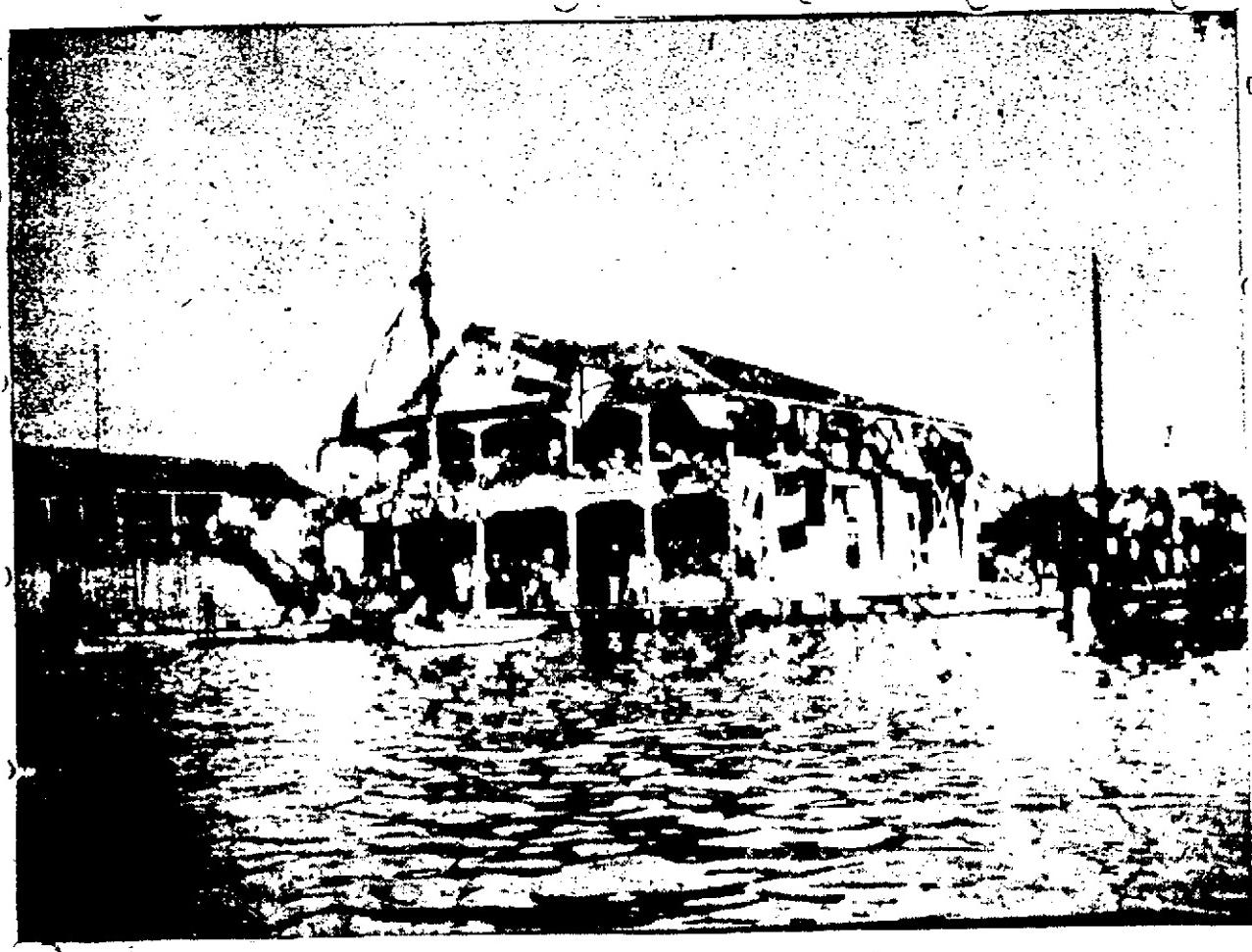
But not all the color was added to the scene by the gaiety of gowing, which prevailed. It was a day of dress parade and the ships in harbor, with few exceptions, were in their brightest colors. From the fore showed the national colors and then long lines of signal flags, interspersed with bright bunting, drooped from mast to mast and from jibboom to taffrail. The tugs were in holiday attire and plying about the harbor with officials and pleasure seekers added to the changing hues of the picture. The merchant ships did their best to keep up the note of beauty, as did the liner, the only failure to display the dress of a holiday being on the part of the government vessels, which contented themselves with a modest display of their ensigns.

There was a bedraggled appearance after the storm of rain, but this did not last long, as the bright sunshine was sufficient to revive drooping wings on all sides, and the afternoon, while the crowds which were driven away by the shower did not return, saw new throngs take their place and keep the harbor just as bright.

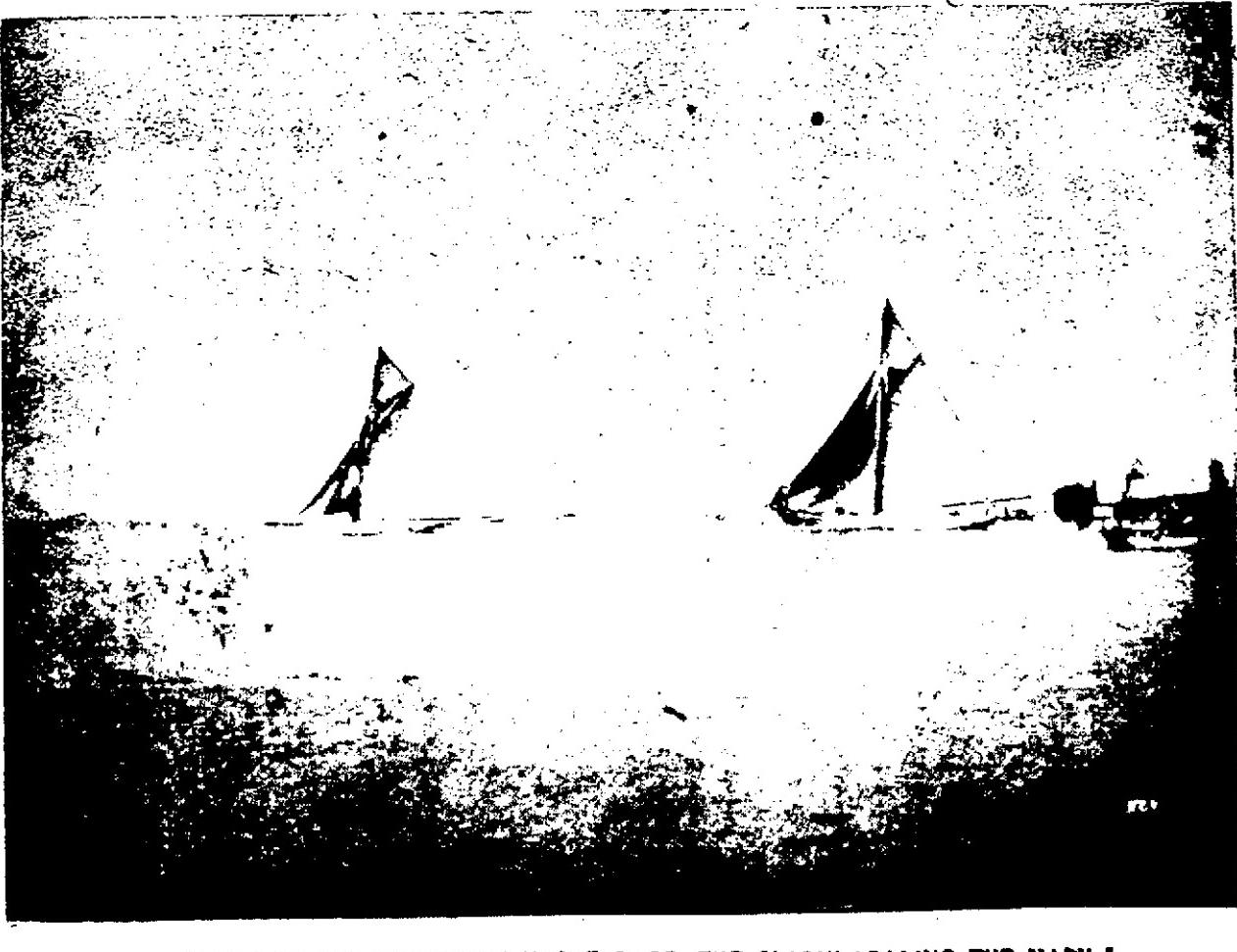
It was a picnic crowd too, for the people who came to the front, to pass the day without going to one of the boat houses, or to be entertained in one of the ships, brought their luncheon and made a day of it. At the club houses there was luncheon and on board all the vessels the visitors had a collation. The most elaborate spread was that which was prepared for the judges, on their barge, and where the good things of the market were provided and enjoyed by all who were among the invited guests of the regatta committee.

There was enthusiasm all along the line too. It was a shouting competition as well for there was more enthusiasm.

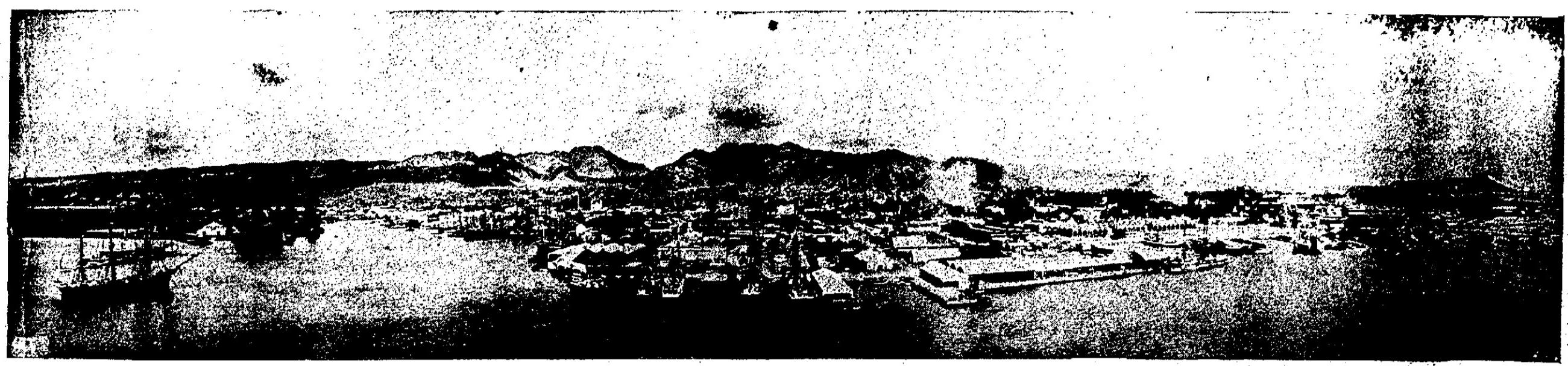
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MYRTLE CLUB'S BOATHOUSE.



START OF THE FIRST-CLASS YACHT RACE, THE GLADYS LEADING THE MARY L.



(Photo by King Bros.)

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE SCENE OF HONOLULU'S GREAT AQUATIC FESTIVAL.

REDS AND BLUES OUTDID EACH OTHER AS ENTERTAINERS

Jupiter Pluvius played an important part in the pleasures which went on unceasingly in the Healanl and Myrtle boat houses from noon till night. When morning broke upon the harbor the region of the boat houses was gay and resplendent in a waving mass of color, blue and red predominating and interweaving in the breeze which came down the valleys and swept out to sea. The commencement of the day was propitious to a fine ending, as far as the gayety of the assembling crowds around the boat houses was concerned. But as the day wore on clouds gathered and hung over the scene, and the deluge of rain which fell upon the beautiful array of colors, causing them to hang limply, damped not little the spirits of the pleasure seekers, only, however, while it fell. With the return of sunshine the crowd launched once more into merrymaking, dancing, and gossiping over the events of the day, and there were few who did not deplore its shortness.

With the first burst of sunlight upon the harbor the Blue and the White of the Healanl Boat Club, and the Red and White of the Myrtle Boat Club, were flaunted simultaneously from the flagstaffs over the club houses. When the decorators had finished their tasks the two houses presented a beautiful kaleidoscopic appearance, each vying with the other to make the best showing. From across the harbor the waving mass of blue and red made a charming effect, heightened by an interspersing array of signal flags of every conceivable hue, which had been requisitioned from the lockers of many of the sailing vessels in the harbor.

From the halyards of the flagstaffs square signal flags hung beneath the club colors, and strings of them were arranged over the floats and piers to the swimming apparatus. From both houses the melodies of quartette clubs of native musicians enlivened the general festive air, and despite the warm day there was never a lack of the devotees of Terpsichore, to respond to the inspiring strains. The airs of Hawaii were the most popular, and the deux temps a prime favorite with all. At times the Healanl boat house was crowded with the wearers of the victorious red, and the Myrtle house became the haven of hospitality for the wearers of the blue, all mingling in an abandon of rival colors upon the dancing floors. The feminine admirers of the two clubs made a brave show in their display of colors, their dainty gowns brilliant in blue and white, or red and white as their sympathies went. Gay hat pugarees of the club colors, neck bands, streamers of ribbons, belts, and even hose and stockings of the shoes and hose were indicative of their feelings and their admiration for the muscle and brawn of the respective rowing crews. Some of the young ladies displayed effect in the wear of red jackets of chic design. These were for the most part a Myrtle conceit, and were shown to advantage. The majority of the Myrtle club members were radiant in red hunting coats and made a conspicuous show. Color and the best way to display it was the keynote of the day's festivities around the boat houses, and both clubs did nobly.

As the Myrtles had the best of the day in the races, the utmost enthusiasm and hospitality prevailed in their quarters. Upstairs and down, the crowds surged good-naturedly, and the music became livelier as the day wore on and more races were credited to the red. An amusing feature was the consternation and smudge of colors which the deluge of rain spread among the wearers of the colors. Any number of them were caught in the rain, and others went out into it, as they did not care for rain or shine so long as they had a good time. They made the deplorable mistake of failing to ascertain beforehand whether the colors with which they were adorned were fast or loose. They were mostly the latter, and how they did run. Straw hats with red and white pugarees around them were smeared over with red stain which dripped and dripped upon flannel suits beneath, or was transferred to those who came in contact with them, until everything present a red smudge. Had the Myrtle winners wished to paint the town red they could not have better succeeded than by getting a wholesome ducking, for the results were apparent. The same took place with the wearers of the blue, and before evening red and the blue stains had been freely interchanged.

The biggest crews which have ever taken advantage of open hospitality of the two clubs were those which gathered Saturday. In the afternoon dancing space was at a premium, but that did not hinder the dancing one whit. When the refreshments were served they were gobbed up in less time than it takes to tell it. It was a case of first come, first served, and many went hungry. The house committees of each club were attentive to their duties throughout the day, and succeeded admirably in the entertainment afforded the throngs of guests. At the Healanl house Wade Warren Thayer, A. L. C. Atkinson and P. L. Weaver were in general charge. W. E. Wall, Ralph Raymond, Myrtle Johnson and M. M. Chapman were responsible for the fine display of flags and the attractive decorations in the dancing pavilion and lanai; Dr. A. C. Wall, Gaston Boise and R. B. Booth looked after the bunks and presided over the refreshment counters in the boat room. At the Myrtle stronghold, Fred Angus, Ruthard Hoffman and J. F. Soper were untiring in their efforts to entertain the

more than five hundred people who visited the quarters, and they were ably assisted by George Fuller, Judge Perry and Charles Crozier. The Myrtle dancing lanai, which was the coolest place, was prettily decorated with bunting, club colors and signal flags, backed by a profusion of potted ferns and plants in which the native musicians were embodied. Part of the lanai was reserved for those who desired to be seated while watching the races, a piece of forethought on the part of the entertainment committee which was greatly appreciated.

At the noon hour the festivities were suspended while refreshments of sandwiches, salad, coffee, ice cream and cake were served. A raid was made on the larder, and everything eatable vanished in a trice, the excitement of the morning providing sufficient desire for refreshments to the extent that three times as much lunch would have been but a drop in the bucket. Walter Wall got up at 5 o'clock in the morning, and by 7 o'clock had fashioned several hundred sandwiches. He deplored his lack of forethought in not arising at 3 a. m. and making several hundred more.

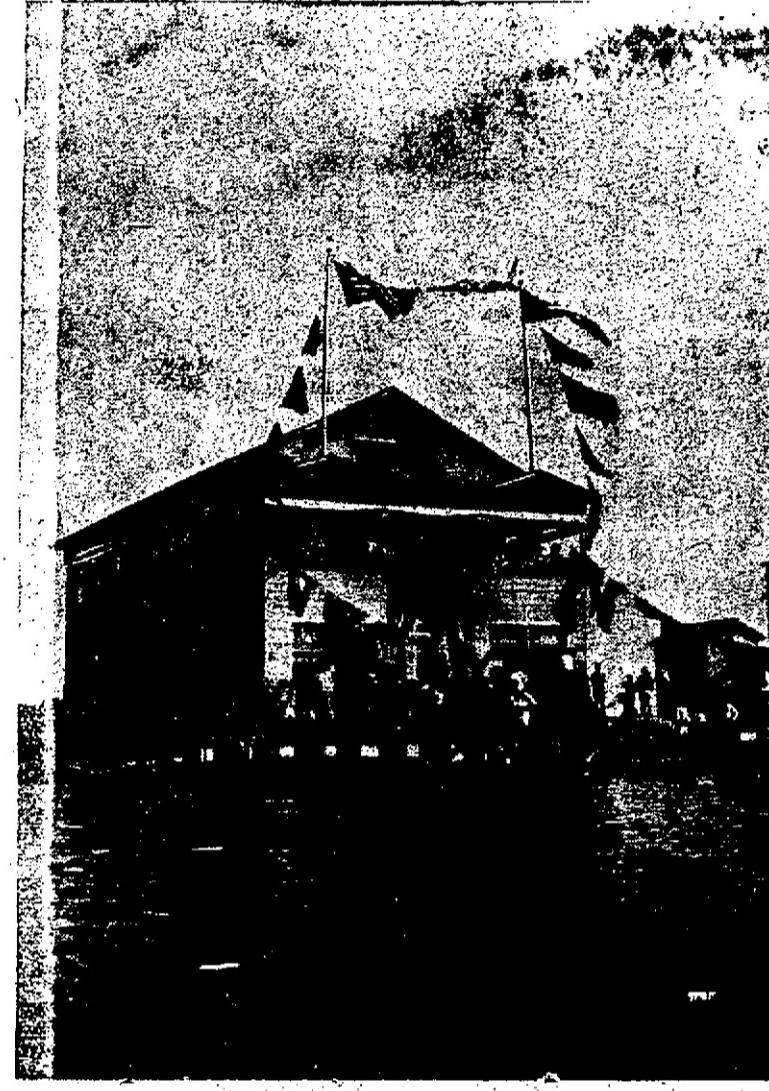
While the excitement of the first race was being talked over with gusto the lower porch of the Myrtle club was crowded with argument makers. Suddenly and without warning the flooring gave way, and those upon it were precipitated to their arm-pits in the water. Nearly a dozen persons were given an involuntary bath, and their immersion caused any amount of levity, although more serious consequences might have resulted. Prof. M. M. Scott was one of the victims; but after being hauled out he remained by his colors and saw the end of the day's events. "Jim" McInerney, who was arrayed in a new design of clothes, which are said to be "just the thing," was one of the bathers. His bedraggled appearance made of him a woe-begone looking individual, and "Jim" went home in a back for a change. The dangerous opening was boarded over temporarily, and the incident was soon forgotten.

In future racing days the two boat-houses will be much separated. The Myrtles have got to move from their present position to make room for the march of commercial progress. They will probably be given the privilege of making their headquarters makai of the Channel wharf.

EVENTS IN THE HARBOR

The day's sport started with the main event on the program, the open six-oared barge race. This race is second only in importance to the championship shell race rowed annually at Pearl Harbor. Victory in the barge race carries with it the rowing championship of Honolulu harbor.

Last year the race was not decided owing to both boats swamping in a heavy sea off the bell buoy. This hoodoo of last year seems to still be working.



HOME OF THE HEALANI BOAT CLUB.

for Saturday's contest was marred by a contrempts as unpleasant as it was unfortunate.

About 9:45 the Myrtle and Healanl boats took their positions on the starting line and were dispatched without delay. The crews and positions were as follows:

HEALANI. **MYRTLE.**
F. J. Jarrett ... stroke W. Lyle ... stroke To C. J. McCarthy, Captain Campbell and C. B. Wilson, Judges of the Regatta:
D. Renear ... No. 5 W. Soper ... No. 5 Gentlemen—In behalf of the Myrtle
H. Murray ... No. 4 P. Lishman ... No. 4 Boat Club and of said club's Myrtle
H. Damon ... No. 3 B. Johnson ... No. 3 senior barge crew, I do hereby claim
S. A. Walker ... bow G. Angus ... bow that said Myrtle and its crew be
Reynolds ... cox'n W. W. Harris ... cox declared the winners thereof, and do hereby protest against the awarding of
the said race to the Healanl or its crew, and base this claim, petition and protest, on the following grounds, to wit:

(1) That on the home stretch, at or near the lighthouse turn, the said Healanl fouled the said Myrtle, the latter being at the time ahead and having already turned, in that the bow of the said Healanl struck the blade of the stroke oar of the said Myrtle, thereby interfering with the latter oar in making three full strokes, the said Myrtle at the said time being in its proper course, and not in any wise in the course of the said Healanl.

(2) That on the home stretch and shortly after the first above named occurrence, the said Healanl again fouled the said Myrtle, the latter being at the time ahead, in that the bow of said Healanl struck No. 4 oar of the said Myrtle, thereby throwing Lishman, who was rowing No. 4 in said Myrtle, off his seat on to the slide, and thus preventing him from rowing, and thereafter in turn, preventing Johnson also, who was rowing No. 3 in said Myrtle from rowing, and thereby further interfering with the rowing of all the crew of the said Myrtle, the said Myrtle during all of the said time being in its proper course, and not in any wise in the course of the said Healanl.

(3) That during the said race one Klebahn, a member of the Healanl Yacht and Boat Club, Ltd., and coach thereof, but not a member of the crew of the said Healanl nor the coxswain thereof, illegally and without warrant or right so to do from a launch and with a megaphone and otherwise, coached the crew of said Healanl.

Meanwhile, Dan Renear, the Healanl barge captain, had not been idle, and also registered a protest which read as follows:

"I respectfully beg to enter a protest against the Myrtle six-oared sliding seat barge race of today, for the following reasons:

"My crew were notified at the start that it had to keep the inner course from the Railroad wharf around the lighthouse to the flag this side of the spar buoy, and back again to the judge's stand. This course was kept all the way by my boat; in fact, after turning the lighthouse, on the inward trip, I ordered the coxswain to give way a little bit to the Myrtle boat, but finally I was notified that he could not go any further. Without hitting the judge's stand, and the effect was that No. 4 oar of the Myrtle boat came into contact with No. 3 oar of my boat.

"Easing on the by-laws of the Hawaiian Rowing Association, chapter: 'Laws of Boat Racing,' sections 7 to 15. I claim that the Myrtle has committed a foul, and respectfully ask that the judges make a thorough investigation of the case and give a decision at their very earliest convenience."

The judges were the recipients of the following communication from Captain Atkinson, of the Healanl club:

"Referring to the protest entered by the captain of our senior barge crew, I beg to ask you to kindly render a definite decision regarding the senior barge race before the start of the four-oared shell race this afternoon."

The judges decided that it was no race, and ordered it rerowed next Saturday. Both clubs are given until noon next Wednesday to decide upon what they will do in the matter. It is practically certain that the races will be rerowed. In the next race individual buoys will be placed at the lighthouse, as well as at the spar buoy, so that a dispute as to course will be impossible.

The crews in the freshman's barge race were:

HEALANI. **MYRTLE.**
L. Kauikukou ... stroke G. Crozier ... stroke

W. Stone ... No. 5 G. Freeth ... No. 5 E. Allen ... N. 4 E. Ross ... No. 4 J. Marcellino ... No. 3 M. Simpson ... No. 3 W. King ... No. 2 L. King ... No. 2 J. Stokes ... bow Weaver ... bow Reynolds ... cox'n O. Sorenson ... cox

The Healanl started off in the lead, but soon came back to their opponents, who held a slight lead at the lighthouse. It was neck and neck to the spar buoy, which was rounded first by the Myrtle. Coming home the He-

alanl tired very perceptibly, and in the channel buoy were beaten. From this on the Myrtles drew away at will, and came in fifteen seconds ahead of the Healanls. Time, 13:48 3-5.

The intermediate barge race was contested by the following:

HEALANI. **MYRTLE.**

J. Lloyd ... stroke H. Giles ... stroke C. Rhode ... No. 5 T. V. King ... No. 5 F. Church ... No. 4 W. Walker ... No. 4 J. Boise ... No. 3 W. Wright ... No. 3 J. Harrison ... No. 2 F. Wright ... No. 2 J. Spencer ... bow D. Vida ... bow Reynolds ... cox'n W. W. Harris ... cox

The course was around the knuckle buoy.

The Myrtle crew clearly outclassed their opponents, and after leading most of the way, won as they pleased by a matter of eight lengths. Time, 8:02.

The four-oared shell race was contested by two Healanl crews, who filed the boats as follows:

HEALANI. **HEALANI.**

J. Jarrett ... stroke B. Webster ... stroke D. Renear ... No. 3 Tracy ... No. 3 F. Damon ... bow H. Murray ... No. 2 S. Walker ... bow A. Walcott ... bow

Webster broke his oar, and the race was a row-over for Jarrett's contingent. Time, 4:30 1-5.

The final event on the program was the pair-oared race, which was conceded to be a gift for the Healanls. The following rowed in this event:

HEALANI. **MYRTLE.**

D. Renear ... No. 1 W. Lyle ... stroke P. Jarrett ... No. 2 W. Armstrong ... No. 2

The Myrtle brace proved a surprise, and landed the race for the reds by less than half a length. The Healanl's rowed as if they had worked too hard earlier in the day. The course was from the judge's stand to the makai end of the Channel wharf. Time, 2:40 3-6.

SWIMMING AND DIVING.

In the 100-yard straightaway race, W. K. Pua defeated Kubina and W. D. King, after an exciting struggle. The prize was \$15. Pua made the distance in 1:19 3-5, and King in 1:20.

The distance swim was won easily by W. D. King, who annexed \$15. The course was about half a mile.

Makaikai won the \$15 offered for the time dive. He defeated Eugene Devachelle, staying under water 1 minute 11 seconds. When the winner came up he immediately sank down again, and a cry arose that he was drowning. After a few seconds he reappeared coolly and coolly inquired where the other fellow was. The laugh was then on the anxious ones. Makaikai afterwards explained that when he came up the first time he ducked again because he thought that his opponent had not yet arrived at the surface.

THE OTHER EVENTS.

The race for six-oared gigs was won by Prince David's entry, the Kapalani. The Kapalani finished third, and the Alexander R. manned by a crew of Pacific Hardware Company employees, second. Prince Cupid coxed the winning boat, and Prince David did the same thing for the tail-enders. Geo. Harris guided his own men. David's stroke oar got that tired feeling, and the prince took his place and rowed stroke to the finish. Time, 24:18.

The tug-of-war between Japanese fishing boats was contested by the Ito and the Iwilei. In the first trial a member of the Ito's crew broke an oar lashing and the struggle was restarted. This time the Ito won pretty easily to the great delight of Manida, the owner of the boat and his friends and relatives, who were put on board for ballast.

A. L. C. Atkinson's queerly-named entry, the Opunui, took the whaleboat race from the Flying Fish. The trip around the spar buoy was made in 24:32 5. The first prize was \$30.

A. M. Brown's six-paddle canoe, the Alabama, took the event in which it was entered. J. Namafuelua's Imi finished second. Time, 10:38. The Alabama won this race last year, with the same crew.

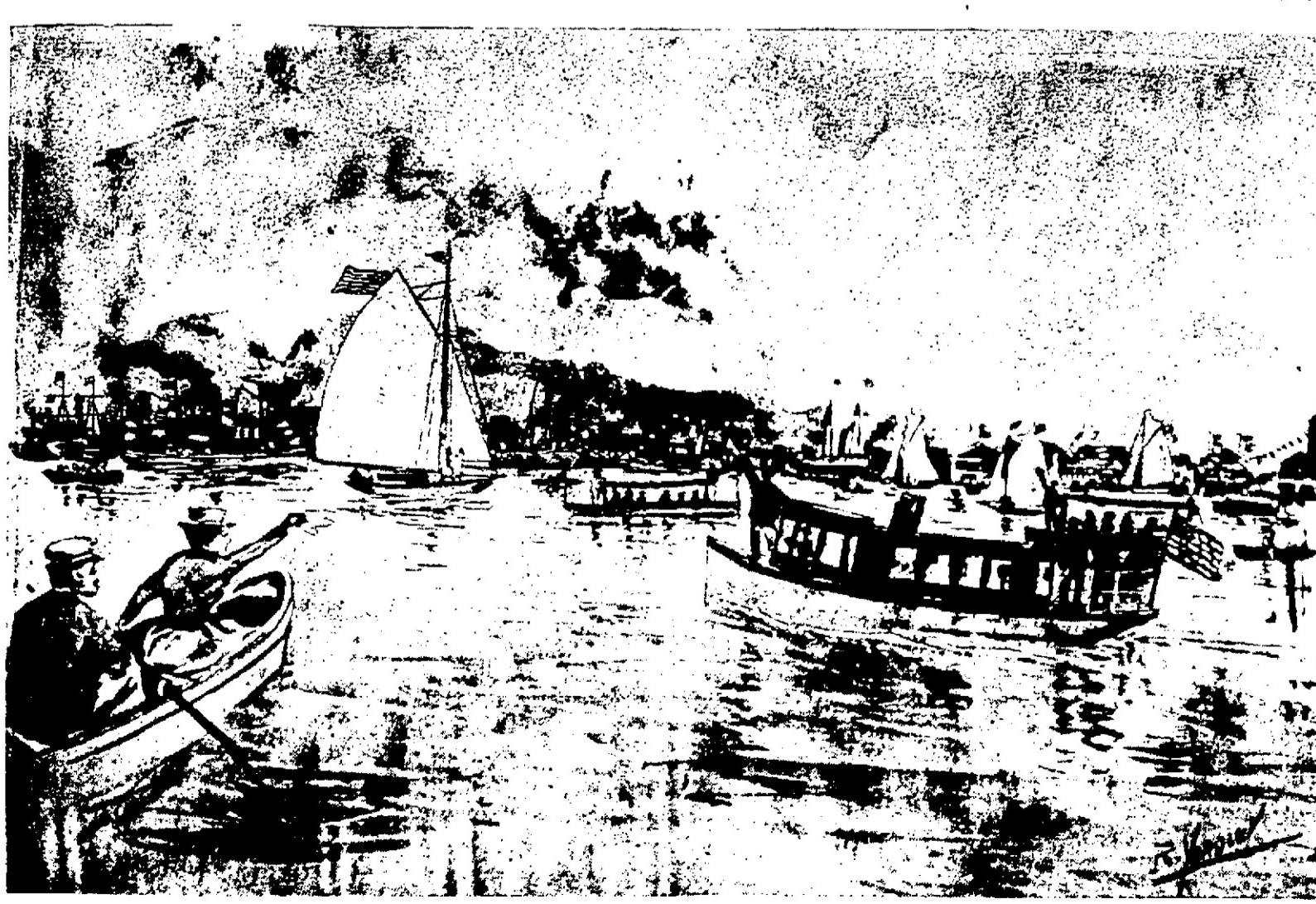
The Claudine, Kihau, Helene and Mikabala had representatives in the steamer boat race. The course was around the knuckle buoy and return. For the sixth successive year the Kihau's boat won. The Claudine finished second. Time, 23:05.

Makuda's boat, the Marine Railway, took the first prize in the sailing canoe race from several others. A special race for South Sea Islander canoes was won by the Taimapataun.

The Red, White and Blue was barred out of the merchant ships' boat race on the grounds of ineligibility. The race was won by the Fooing Suey boat.

Governor, pulled by Manuel, beat Mayflower and No. 10 in the two-oared shore-boat race. The prizes were \$15 and \$10.

FOLLOWING THE YACHTS



WHEN THE FUN WAS AT ITS HIGHEST.

The yachting events were somewhat disappointing. Coupled with a highly unsatisfactory wind the sailing events were marred by several unfortunate mishaps, which left in doubt the merit of the respective craft. In the first class the Mary L. was the victor, after nearly every one on the judge's boat had conceded the race to Hobron's Gladys. In the second class there was but one starter, the Dewey sailing over the course alone. In the third race the Pirie was a certain winner, when the accident to her rudder sent her adrift. Against the Myrtle, to which was awarded the race, a charge of sculling with the rudder is made. The protest on this ground was not, however, allowed to stand by the judges.

CAN GET NO MONEY

Hospitals Have Not Complied With Condition.

The old trouble with the hospitals and the subsidies granted by the last legislature has begun again. Up to date none of the hospitals have received a cent from the government, and the likelihood is that they will not receive any money until they obey the law requiring them to open their doors to people of every nationality. The hospital most seriously affected is "The Queen's," which was given a subsidy of \$40,000 though only \$20,000 had been asked. So far no application for this money has been made.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held a month ago it was decided that the appropriations should be paid only to such hospitals as made reports of receipts and expenditures to the Board, and otherwise complied with the conditions imposed upon government institutions. So far but one or two have complied with this order.

Yesterday the Board of Health received a communication from Auditor General Austin in which he stated, that he had held up the vouchers for the Lihue Hospital of \$294 for July and August, and of Walmea Hospital for \$55, until approved by the Board.

He states that there is a question as to the legality in paying the expenses of hospitals other than those owned or controlled by the government, and that he will "audit and pay vouchers for expenditures under the different hospital appropriations, upon the assurance being given through your Board by certificate or otherwise, that these institutions are open to the general public, under such supervision as the Board of Health may elect to assume."

Mr. Austin encloses two decisions relative to the question, one from Attorney General Dole having been previously published, in which he stated that the Queen's Hospital could be paid the subsidy if it complied with the conditions, admitting foreigners to the benefits of that institution.

Another letter was then addressed by Mr. Austin to Deputy Attorney General Cathcart in which he states:

"Bills have been sent to this department for audit, incurred for the running expenses of the hospitals situated at Walmea and Lihue on the island of Kauai, charged to appropriations made by the Legislature for said hospitals. I am informed that these are private hospitals maintained by the plantations chiefly for their employees."

In reply Acting Attorney General Cathcart writes: "I would say that, under the ruling of the Attorney General, it would be necessary for you to be satisfied, either by certificate or otherwise, that these institutions are open to the general public before making such payment."

The matter was referred to E. A. Mott-Smith as a committee of one to investigate and report at the next meeting.

All that the Board requires is a report of the financial and general condition of each hospital, and a rule which will permit the admission of people of all nationalities upon equal terms. At the Queen's Hospital only native Hawaiians are given free treatment, and as far as known no change has been made in this rule.

HE DEFEATED DAN RENEAR

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Swimming is having a bigger boom in this city than for years, and it seems that it has just begun to live up. The races between H. A. Wiedemann and Scott Leary were the finest seen here in many years, and the recent work of Brewer at San Diego has set the matators talking. Clyde Hawthorne has now challenged Percy Cavill, the instructor of the Olympic Club, and as Cavill cannot afford to let a challenge go by, a very interesting race is assured. Hawthorne is well known here, as he has swum against many of the best amateurs of the city.

Hawthorne arrived from Santa Cruz yesterday and immediately challenged Percy Cavill to swim a race of 100 yards in some neutral tank. Percy Cavill is a great favorite with the Olympic Club members, and they will undoubtedly back him against anybody. This will be Hawthorne's first professional race. He has been teaching swimming at Santa Cruz for the last summer, having returned from the East last February. While in the East he defeated Avery, a prominent amateur of Chicago, by four yards in 100. Hawthorne is a very fast swimmer. In 1895, when he was hardly more than a lad, he beat Dan Renear in a seventy-five yard race in the tank at Santa Cruz. Just a short time before H. A. Wiedemann established new American and world's records, in 1898, Hawthorne swam him a tie in a seventy-five-yard race in this city.

Sugar Duties Ordered Refunded.
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—In the United States Circuit Court today Judge LaCombe handed down an order granting judgment in favor of the American Sugar Refining Company to recover \$600,128, with interest, paid by the sugar company to Collector Bidwell on sugars imported from Porto Rico. There were nineteen separate cases involved in the suit, all of which were conjoined in this case. The decision is based on the opinions of the United States Supreme Court that Porto Rico is at the present time a portion of the territory of the United States and that goods brought from that island are not subject to duty in any port here.

The steamer Dolphine brought over a million dollars from the Klondike.

SUGAR IN SAN FRANCISCO IS STILL ON THE DECLINE

Following are the regular and supplementary circulars of Williams, Dimond & Co.:

San Francisco, Sept. 11, 1901.
Dear Sirs—Our last circular, per America Maru, was dated August 9.

Sugar—Prices in the local market have since declined—August 18th, ten points, and August 27th, ten points, Western Sugar Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon and Washington being as follows:

Cents
Dominos, half barrels 5.45
Dominos, boxes 5.45
Cubes A, crushed and fine crushed 5.45
Powdered 5.45
Candy granulated 5.45
Dry granulated, fine 5.45
Dry granulated, coarse 5.45
Fruit granulated 5.45
Beet granulated (100-pound bags only) 5.45
Confectioners' A 5.45
Magnolia A 5.45
Extra C 5.45
Golden C 5.45

Similar reductions were made for export, price established August 27th and in force today, for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands, Arizona, California, Wyoming, New Mexico and Montana being 4.60¢ for dry granulated.

Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Montana being 4.70¢ for dry granulated.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL ADVERTISING

Sugar—Prices again declined in the local market this morning in a slight manner.

Western Sugar Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon and Washington being as follows:

Cents
Dominos, half barrels 5.45
Dominos, boxes 5.45
Cubes A, crushed and fine crushed 5.45
Powdered 5.45
Candy granulated 5.45
Dry granulated, fine 5.45
Dry granulated, coarse 5.45
Fruit granulated 5.45
Beet granulated (100-pound bags only) 5.45
Confectioners' A 5.45
Magnolia A 5.45
Extra C 5.45
Golden C 5.45

Similar reductions were made for export, the price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska, Hawaiian Territory, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Montana being 4.60¢ for dry granulated.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

HOW A PRINCE CAME TO A TRAGIC BUT DESERVED END

ST. PETERSBURG, August 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

The facts about the death of Prince Alexander Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleberg, generally referred to as Prince Alexander Wittgenstein, which were veiled in much mystery at first, are now common property in initiated circles. There was a hint of a duel at the time, but the wrong names were given. Prince Alexander, who was born in Tiflis in 1889, was traveling on the Finland railway about two weeks ago with two Frenchwomen. The story goes that they were somewhat gay, and appear to have had more wine than was good for them. Their noisy conduct finally became embarrassing to Prince Alexander, and he moved to the other end of the car. Lieutenant Maximoff, a distinguished young officer, who was wounded four times in the Transvaal, the last occasion being at Cranenburg, entered the carriage, took a seat opposite the two Frenchwomen, and began reading a newspaper. He had a somewhat peculiar countenance, in fact, he resembles a Jew. The young women immediately began exchanging irritating remarks about his appearance. He bore it patiently for a time, then put down his paper and said in French:

"Mesdames, if you knew that I understand French you would, I am sure, not make such remarks about me."

The women immediately ceased talking and showed some confusion.

Prince Alexander rose, approached Lieutenant Maximoff and said:

"Those ladies are under my protection."

Lieutenant Maximoff saluted and said nothing, or attempted to laugh the matter off.

"You appear to have failed to grasp my meaning," said Prince Alexander. "I and those ladies were under my protection."

"I heard you and understood you," quietly replied Lieutenant Maximoff.

"I require you to apologize for what you said."

"I said nothing that requires any apology or explanation. I think the ladies appreciated my telling them that I understand their thoughtlessness remarks."

The Prince insisted on an apology and cards were exchanged. When seconds came to Maximoff he sent them back with the remark that he had intended no insult or slight to Wittgenstein or his companions, and did not wish to fight about such people. Wittgenstein threatened to insult Maximoff publicly if he did not fight. The duel was accordingly fought on the Wittgenstein estates near this city. Wittgenstein fired first, and the ball passed through Maximoff's hair. Maximoff fired low, intending to wound Wittgenstein in the leg. He aimed too high, and the ball pierced the abdomen. Wittgenstein walked to the house, holding his hand over the wound, but died several days later.

Lieutenant Maximoff will probably be dismissed from the army. Indeed, it is rumored that he has already been disgraced.

The Wittgensteins are immensely rich and are of royal blood. Prince Alexander was the second cousin of the present head of the house of His Serene Highness Prince Wittgenstein. The deceased was a lieutenant in the escort of His Majesty and Lieutenant Maximoff was a member of one of the Guards regiments. The funeral was attended by the leading members of society.

AN EXPENSIVE PROCESS

The Destruction of a Chinese Shack Cost Over \$100—Fire Court.

The fire commission has become pretty well hardened by this time to almost any kind of a claim, but at yesterday's session they found one that was a stunner even to their seasoned sensibilities. The native claims have been rather bad, but hundred-dollar calabashes and fifty-dollar holiosus had to take a back seat to the claim made by a Chinaman yesterday afternoon.

It was the first claim called in the afternoon, that of Ki Chong, who asked \$735 for a building destroyed by order of the Board of Health. Lo Den Kuy, the manager of the store, testified as to the truth of the claim, but one item of \$104.50 for burning one of the shacks as ordered by the Board excited the curiosity of the court. The witness was rigidly questioned as to this claim, and made to give an itemized statement of the expenditure. After considerable cross-examination, the following figures were given as the cost of tearing down the shack which probably was worth little more than the smallest of the items in it:

Hack hire \$8.50
Attorney's fees 15.00
Three men—labor 6.00
Five men—labor three days 30.00
Six men—labor Sunday 15.00
Hack hire to Kailhi 2.50
Four men—labor 8.00
Seven men—labor 4.00
Disinfectant 1.00
One box of cigars 2.50

Total \$104.50

The last item on the program caused considerable amusement, and the witness had a hard time to explain to the satisfaction of the court to what purpose the cigar was put. The above claim was in addition to the charge made for the loss of the building.

Clark Howell's Purchase.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 12.—Announcement is made today that Clark Howell has acquired a majority of the stock of the Atlanta Constitution, he having purchased the full interest of Colonel W. A. Hemphill, in the company. This, with Mr. Howell's part-holdings, gives him a majority of 6,000 shares of the capital stock of the company, valued at \$50,000.

Mr. Howell has been in the editorial control of the paper for ten years, succeeding Henry W. Grady as managing editor on the latter's death, and now comes also the president of the company.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE

Joh Westhafer, of Loogootee, Ind. U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple.

No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted & chronic stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Australian Shipping Laws

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Liverpool Times, commenting on the Inter-State Bill, protests against the desperate attempt to force the whole shipping trade of Australia with the rest of the world into one iron-bound system with the Australian railways. The Times says it is impossible for the small lines to comply with the Commonwealth's demands.

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

The Bank of Hawaii LIMTED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$600,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas M. Cooke President

P. C. Jones Vice President

C. H. Cooke Cashier

F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry W. Turhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange. Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian & S. S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,800,000

Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Grave Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free "om Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 40 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng land.

Cyclist Nelson, of Chicago, was badly injured in an accident at Madison Square. His leg has been amputated. He has since died.

Michael easily defeated Floyd McFarland in a twenty-mile race.

Walther reduced the indoor motor-paced two-mile record to 3:10.1-5.

Albert, champion of France, rode a mile on a motor-paced bicycle in New York in 1:29.2-5, breaking the world's record.

Bobby Walther, at Providence, R. I., lowered all the world's records from eighteen to twenty-five miles. His time for twenty-five miles was 27:17.

Hardy Downing, the well known San Jose bicycle rider, is seriously ill.

Young Corbett and "Kid" Parker are matched.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engine to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use in the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kualoa Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kukalau, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1826. Accumulated Funds £1,975,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.</p

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month \$8.50
Per Month, Foreign \$7.75
Per Year \$5.00
Per Year, Foreign \$4.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY : SEPTEMBER 24.

It may be the strikes would not have occurred under a Democratic administration but that is because there wouldn't have been any prosperity worth striking for.

Attorney General Knox, like his predecessor, Attorney General Griggs, has aroused a Democratic hornet's nest but that only proves him to be a Republican whom the party will have reason to make much of hereafter.

The joy the editor of Mr. Humphreys' paper may feel because the case against him for shooting Mortimer L. Stevens was not pressed, may be tempered by the exposure of the fact in the Humphreys brief—if it be a fact—that his honored employer has been strenuously trying to get rid of him.

The dastardly attack upon the life of President McKinley has aroused the country in such a way as to make it regret the unwritten law against a third term. The American people would like to give him another enthusiastic vote of confidence. If the President lives he will go into retirement in 1905 with such affectionate regard as few former Presidents ever enjoyed.

While there is no rule forbidding the coach of a crew engaged in a rowing contest to follow his men and give them pointers, the act is in the same bad taste that would apply to a teacher who would give his students tips in a school examination. Kleibahn, the Healan's coach, who followed the oarsmen in a launch and instructed them by megaphone took an unfair advantage which robbed his wards of a good deal of the sympathy they would have otherwise had in defeat.

REGATTA DAY.

Time-honored Regatta Day has come round again and in honor thereof the harbor is arrayed in gala dress. All day long vast crowds will witness the various struggles for aquatic supremacy and will return home surprised with clean sport and carrying in their nostrils the savor of the good salt sea. It is the people's holiday and they recognize it as such. Today opulent planter and indigent Porto Rican will rub shoulders and enthuse over the triumph of brawn; today of all days in the year Honoluluans of all walks of life will mingle together in the comradery which is born of sport. The Myrtle and Healan boat clubs are slated to contest for the blue ribbon of the harbor and before nightfall the records of five more battles will be emblazoned on the banners of the two great patrons of the water jousts. It will be a great day and it is to be hoped that the interest in yachting and rowing which is now at its height will not be suffered to flicker and gradually die out as has been the case in previous years. Honolulu, from a yachtsman's standpoint, is singularly favored and there should be activity among the local fleet of yachts all the year round. What is needed is an association of yachtsmen. In the past the boat clubs have been almost the sole fosterers of the sport. New boats are being constantly built and imported and the need for a yachting association is growing daily. With the advantages of climate, fair winds and Pearl Harbor as a cruising destination there is no reason why Honolulu should not take place with the seaports of the Pacific Coast as a yachting center.

SENTIMENT VS. BUSINESS.

If it comes to the question, as the Boston Herald presupposes, between the continuance of the Monroe doctrine and that of the protective tariff, it will not be long before the Monroe doctrine is abandoned and the United States freed from profitless responsibilities which at any time may involve it in war. The Herald says:

Considering the diplomatic interest which the German Government has recently shown in South American affairs, and its apparent desire to make its influence felt in opposition to our own in South American matters, it would be no more than prudent if we were to broaden and improve our relations with our Southern neighbors by conceding to them in the way of trade quite a number of opportunities which we now withhold.

Peru would like to get free entrance to the United States for its cotton and sugar; Argentina for its wheat, hides, dried and canned beef and sugar; Bolivia for its wool, hides, skins and copper; Brazil for its sugar, fine woods, cotton, hides, rum and alcohol; Chile for its wheat, nitrates, copper, coal and leather; Colombia for its coal, iron, tobacco, coffee, plantains, metals and hides; Ecuador for its sugar, rice, oranges and cacao; Paraguay for its tobacco, hides and fine woods.

These articles admitted free would cause stagnation in as many branches of American production and bring in hard times.

Would not that be a high price to pay for the maintenance of a doctrine which is having no other effect than to alarm our South American neighbors with the bugbear of "Tropical supremacy," alienate Europe and to bring us within hailing distance of a war?

The protective tariff must stay. The Monroe doctrine ought to go.

FOUR AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

The Pacific Cable, the Isthmian canal, the building of a Merchant Marine and Commercial Reciprocity are the four thoughts which were uppermost in the mind of President McKinley while at Buffalo when he met the assassin's bullet, and it is only fair to presume that since they were the keynotes upon which his great public utterance of the year was based, they will be the basis of the message to Congress.

Upon these four points may be built a policy which is truly American. They represent in themselves the principles for which the Republican party in Congress has made its fight for the past four years, and at no time has there been a wavering from this bearing. All combine to make a policy of commercial expansion. What the Suez canal has done for the commerce of the Eastern ocean will be done, and more, by the cutting through of the Isthmus. This is recognized by all, and only the machinations of men whose patriotism was second to their love of a few dollars have prevailed to prevent the carrying out of at least two of these details. For instance, eliminate the Panama canal people from the calculation and the Nicaragua canal will be authorized within a few months. Take away hope of a privately owned cable and the Pacific will have electric communication soon.

There must be and will be a Pacificable, and that within a few years. The growth of the trans-Pacific business of our country has been enormous within the past few years. The possession of the Philippines and the great interests which have come with that holding, have added to the national obligation to provide communication between the parts of the country which are so widely separated. In this national scheme of development Hawaii plays an important part, in that there would be no cable laid which did not touch here.

Plans for the building up of the merchant marine have aroused more comment since the war than before, but the plans which have been discussed recently are not entirely new ones. The system of encouragement which has resulted in the thronging of the highways of the seas with ships under the flags of all the powers except the United States, is now before the people as it was last year, and as it was before Congress during the past session. What is called a subsidy is in reality a payment for better service, and this has been at all times a recognized principle of political economy, despite the democratic howls over the new policy which was supposed to lurk within the plan. It is not the fast liner which will derive the benefit from such a scheme of encouragement, but the "little cargo ship," which, of slow speed, will carry so great a proportion of the products of the country. If the millions paid to foreign countries for the transportation of American products from our own doors to the consumer could be added to the wealth of the nation there would be only a few years elapse until our commercial strength would be unassassable.

In commercial reciprocity there may lurk a danger, though there are behind that plan some of the best minds the nation has produced. For instance, it must be remembered that the plan is the child of the brain of Blaine, the greatest statesman of his day. It has had the endorsement of almost every other truly great American and though there are now some ten reciprocity treaties, made with foreign powers, held up in the senate, this is no indication that the principle is wrong. The plan as Mr. McKinley understands it is to send our goods free to a country that has something we want, and get that something into our markets free as well, so that the people will not have to bear any tax upon those articles which are not produced here and yet are in demand.

The fear is entertained that there would be free sugar under this plan, which would react upon the industries of this territory. That is not the meaning of reciprocity. There is a recognized number of tariff bearing articles, and sugar is one of them. There will be pressure to have the Cuban sugar come in free, but the fact seems to be recognized that it is not the time yet for this to be granted, and there will be a hard fight made before there is a settlement.

Commercial greatness is necessary to the future of the nation. The scratch of the pencil in the order book of the advance agent of civilization, the American Drummer, is heard all over the world. There must be no backward step or the march will never be taken again. While going forward the people must be kept ahead. The President of the United States spoke with the tongue of prophecy when he said the four great tasks were those which would make for the nation's continued prosperity and greatness. And that he may be spared to continue the work he has so nobly started, is the wish of every true American.

THE HEALTHIEST CITY.

The question of which is the healthiest city in the United States has been settled, so far as the census bureau can settle it, in favor of St. Joseph, Mo., with Portland, Oregon, in second place. The death rate of St. Joseph is 91 per cent and of Portland 95. It may strike people as peculiar that some of the climate's scariest, especially Southern California cities, are not near the top of the list, but there are good reasons why, despite their ideal climate and sanitary conditions, their showing in the census bulletins should not be high.

The trouble with the Southern California exhibit is caused by people belonging in St. Joseph, Mo., Portland, Ore., and a dozen other places, who are there in the last stages of consumption and do not recover. Give a fair show and Los Angeles, Riverside and San Diego, particularly the latter might be matched against the rest of the world for healthfulness. The dry equable climate of San Diego the 300 days of more of unrelenting sunshine, the lack of friction in the machinery of life, the good food and water—all these make the place one of the world's best

health resorts. Yet the census does not attest it. So many people die there that the percentage of mortality looks very striking indeed; but the great majority of these victims were sick strangers who, just before their last gasps, went to San Diego in the vain hope of escaping the grim reaper. Left to themselves, the inhabitants would find reason for astonishment at a funeral. Their desert neighbors, the Indians, live to Scriptural ages. In 1892 three squaws whose baptismal registers in the mission proved their ages to be 110, 114 and 128 respectively came down from the desert to take part in a public entertainment—and they are living yet. White people with their various ways of killing themselves could not hope to reach the average longevity of the Indians, but having the same climate to enjoy and a similar chance to get an out-of-door life, they are to blame if they do not number their years beyond the Biblical limit.

Here in Honolulu we have no way of getting fair statistics to show the desirability of the place as a health resort for whites. We are infested by people of the inferior races who live in equal indifference to the rules of health. They die in shoals; but nevertheless, for people who live properly, Honolulu seems amply qualified to support its claims as a sanatorium.

KOHALA WATER PLANS.

Interest in the development of the water supply of the Kohala district grows with the probing into the license which is now before the Governor for confirmation. There could be no subject which is so vital to the people of Hawaii as water, and now that there seems to be a prospect that capital will be enlisted in the enterprise, very properly the entire subject is being threshed out.

The problem is one which calls for mature deliberation, as there are many questions which must be considered.

Should the water be taken from the Puukapu district, as Prot. Lyons very properly observes, it would be at the expense of the people of the Waimea district in the end. It is not only that there is water needed in Hamakua, but

there should be such care taken in the granting of licenses that this water may be taken from a district which does not now use it, and where it will probably never be utilized, and not from a district where it is of service and where

in the future it will be the means of making much territory now comparatively valueless highly productive.

The future of the Hamakua and Kohala districts will be big with promise if water is brought from the Mulwai or Awini lands upon the fertile plains of those districts. The water is now going to waste and there is a mission for every drop of it. While the expense of handling it will be immense, yet the returns will be commensurate. The water is there, the users want it, and all they ask is that there shall be no robbing of some other district for their service, and that the licensees shall show themselves ready and capable of making the improvement, and within a reasonable time.

What is before the Waimea district it would be idle to guess. At one time, more than a half century ago there was cane grown there, now there is sufficient varied agriculture to show that there will be farms and a prosperous community. When the taking up of land receives the impetus which must come, it would be criminal to rob this district of water to supply another. More so when there are other sources of supply to be touched by the application of capital and enterprise.

TOO MUCH SECRECY.

At a meeting of Territorial officials yesterday with gentlemen who wanted to monopolize a vast area of watershed the reporters were excluded. The policy was not without precedent in Hawaii; indeed it has always been the custom here to do public business in a private way; but we submit that in a matter where the rights and the property of the people are concerned the less official secrecy the better.

It does not suffice to give the press a colorless account, officially censored. That, too often, becomes what Carlyle called history—"A bundle of lies agreed upon."

The people's business for the people! Publicly for every public matter! The nearer the Territorial administration gets to this policy the better for its reputation and the better for good government.

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There is talk among some of the attorneys representing claimants before the Fire Commission, of attacking the legality of that body in case the expected large cuts are made. It is claimed that the Legislature has no power to create a court of final jurisdiction, as the court of claims is.

Charters for Hilo, Schooner W. F. Witzleben, Gray's Harbor; American bark Amy Turner, San Francisco; American schooner Defender, Port Gamble; American barkentine Gardiner City, Port Gamble; American bark Marion Chittell, San Francisco; American bark Martha Davis, San Francisco; American bark Anna Johnson, San Francisco; American bark Eva, Euroka.

Deputy Collector Coughenour has received a circular letter from Washington in regard to claims for rebate upon stamp purchased under the war revenue law. The department is anxious to settle all these claims immediately, and all persons holding tobacco or cigar stamps upon which a rebate is due, should file their claims at once at the local internal revenue office.

Deputy Attorney General Davis has much faith in Attorney Brooke's plea for the release of the habeas corpus prisoners on legal technicalities. He said yesterday that the Hawaiian law quoted in Saturday's Advertiser had reference to a speedy trial following the indictment, and had nothing to do with the commitment. As all the old proceedings were declared null and void, the new indictments have the same effect as if the men had just been arrested.

Would not that be a high price to pay for the maintenance of a doctrine which is having no other effect than to alarm our South American neighbors with the bugbear of "Tropical supremacy," alienate Europe and to bring us within hailing distance of a war?

The protective tariff must stay. The Monroe doctrine ought to go.

MEETING OF EMPERORS

Czar Visits Kaiser On Imperial Yacht.

HELA, Prussia, Sept. 12.—Emperor William, Prince Henry of Prussia, Admiral Tieche, Secretary of the Admiralty, and others in attendance on the two Emperors dined with the Czar on board the Russian Imperial yacht Standard after the imposing reception yesterday was ended. The Czar before dinner personally bestowed the Order of St. Andrew on the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Buelow, and gave portraits of himself to the lesser German dignitaries. Emperor William decorated Count Lambsdorff, the Prussian Foreign Minister, with the order of merit of the Prussian Crown and President Baron Fredericks, Minister of the Russian Imperial Household and Aide de Camp General, with the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle. The Czar and Emperor William remained on deck until after 11 o'clock, looking at the illuminated vessels. In the meanwhile the Western or Blue squadron, which takes part in the maneuvers today, put to sea, each ship saluting as it passed the Standard.

The Czar has appointed Emperor William to be chief of the Russian Dragon Regiment Narva No. 33, one of the most famous in the Russian army. Emperor William conferred with the Czar in the uniform of Empress Alexandra regiment, the Second Dragoon Regiment of the Prussian Guard.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times commenting on the complaints on the part of correspondents of their inability to give information regarding the meeting of the Czar and Kaiser, says:

"The confidential official account of the meeting will not reveal much more than these correspondents. Well informed people believe that there will be no far-reaching political consequences. It is not supposed that Europe is on the eve of new understandings or arrangements affecting existing ones. There is already sufficient guarantee that there will be no Russo-German war.

"There are obvious reasons why the Czar should not extend his visit to Austria but it is not apparent why his foreign Minister should not have done so. Some thorny questions might have been disposed of satisfactorily in a few hours' conversation between the heads of the Russian and Austrian Foreign departments.

"Public opinion in Austria-Hungary looks upon the Austro-Russian pact as collapsed. Its fate is scarcely encouraging to those who wish for an Anglo-Russian understanding."

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says:

"The Agrarians who were formerly emphatic regarding the necessity of good relations with Russia are now afraid that the German Government is going too far for their interests in its advances to Russia. A significant article in one of their organs demands that it be made clear that the friendship of Germany is as valuable to Russia as Russia's friendship is to Germany.

"The majority of the journals point out that Germany must remain friends with both England and Russia and commit herself to neither."

The Brussels correspondent of the Times says that though Belgium has no direct interest in the Czar's visit to France, her role of an attentive spectator is abundantly illustrated by the newspapers. Regarding the Danzig meeting it is not thought that important political results will ensue from it. The interests of Germany and Russia are believed to be too divergent to permit of more than an exchange of courtesies.

The Eloie Beige thinks there is a growing estrangement between Germany and Russia.

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The Secretary of the Navy has sent instructions to Captain Merry that he withdraw the condemnation suit for Ford Island. This is an answer to a recommendation recently made by him.

BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the PACIFIC CYCLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Whereas, the PACIFIC CYCLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objection to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before November 16, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,

CUTS DOWN ITS LICENSE

Kohala Water Plan Restricted After Discussion.

AFTER a long session, during which there was more or less of acrimonious debate, the Executive Council passed over the matter of the license for the gathering of the waters of the Kohala mountain, for further discussion next week. The most tangible result of the discussion was the amendment of the application for the license, to exclude the Puukapu sources, which practically confines the application to the districts between the Waipio and Honokona valleys, and the sea.

The meeting was well attended by those interested in the disposition of the waters of the mountain. Besides the members of the council now in the city, there were in attendance J. Q. W. Jones and his attorneys, Ballou & McCloskey; F. M. Swanzey, of T. H. Davies & Co., with E. A. Mott-Smith as counsel; J. B. Atherton, for Castle & Cooke; Attorney Holmes and F. S. Dodge, for the Bishop Estate and Bishop Museum; F. M. Hatch, for Samuel Parker, Frank and Palmer Woods, for the Woods estate; J. S. Low, for Hind, Ralph & Co., and Hawmill, and Prof. Curtis J. Lyons, of the survey department, who was present on account of his technical knowledge of the entire district in question.

When the meeting opened Governor Dole explained that he was interested only in the conservation of the waters, and said that he was very much concerned in the matter, as he was thoroughly in favor of the collection of the water and its being taken upon the lands where it was needed. He said he was giving the problem all his attention.

Owing to the absence of information on the part of the Kohala people, there were only general objections made from the northern end of Hawaii, though all those present said that they were anxious to learn all about the plans of the promoters. Colonel Jones was asked specifically who was behind him in the enterprise, and responded that there was sufficient money to guarantee the rapid completion of the project, but did not give any names. At another time he stated that his company had already expended \$3,000 in their surveys of the mountain and the districts about it.

When Colonel Jones was discussing the water situation in Puukapu the Governor called upon Professor Lyons to state his reasons for holding that the water of the district should be conserved for the development of the territory about Waimea. Professor Lyons gave the history of the water courses in the district about the village, and showed on the map the streams which carried the waters which were collected in the swamps of the mountain.

He showed that there could be no water taken from that district which would not endanger the future of the lands about the lower levels, and indefinitely told of the previous surveys; those of Lydgate and that which was made at the instance of Claus Sprack.

Governor Dole asked Mr. Holmes if the Bishop Estate was not now engaged in ascertaining the flow of water in the Waipio Valley for the purpose of attempting to provide water for the Hamakua country from that source. It was developed that the engineers of the estate were now making such surveys, with that object in view.

The discussion then turned upon the waters of the table lands on the sea side of the Waipio Valley, especially the Muilwai district, which were stated to be ample for the supply of the Hamakua district. Colonel Jones said that there was a plan of which his company had knowledge, and had investigated, by which the water could be taken across the valley, other than by the use of an inverted siphon, and which would be very much less costly, and certain of success.

There developed some opposition to the plan of taking the water from the Puukapu district from the people of the Hamakua side of the Waipio Valley, as they have a stream which has its source in the same general district. There was some talk also that the Bishop Estate, which owns the valley, has some rights to water from the district which now finds its way into their streams. Both F. M. Swanzey and J. B. Atherton thought that there should be some definite information as to the men who have the money to put into the plan, so as to assure the people of its ultimate success.

The result of the discussions was that the promoters agreed that they would amend their application so as to have it include only the territory included in lines drawn from Kohala mountain to the heads of the Waipio and Honokona valleys, thus leaving out the Puukapu and upper Kawaihae districts. With this amendment there seemed to be greater satisfaction on the part of those present, although there was the same desire to have information as to the men in the company. It was decided that an amended copy of the license should be given to the men interested so that it might be submitted to the residents and business men of the Kohala district by today's mail, and the meeting of next Monday was planned to take place for the reception of reports from Hawaii, on which action might be based.

During the entire meeting there was not manifested any objection to a development of the water sources of the district, but the men who were asking for information seemed intent upon the conservation of the sources of supply for the upper plateaus. They were, they said, only anxious that the development be made, and no license granted which was not one which was certain to be utilized directly for the development of the water, and not as an asset to persuade capital to take up the plan.

A floating pontoon dock has just been built by Stephenson & Co. at Hilo, built-on-Tyne for the Spanish government, and has been towed to Port Mahon, Minorca. It is capable of lifting a ship weighing 12,000 tons, and is 40 feet in length, and will admit a breadth of beam of 75 feet. It was originally intended for the navy arsenal at Olongapo in the Philippines.

RAPID TRANSIT LINE WILL BE COMPLETED TO KALIHI

Kalihi will have rapid transit very soon. There will be bids received by the Rapid Transit and Land Company up to Tuesday next at noon, for the construction of a line of track from the present turning of the line from King street into Liliha street, to the Ferrier Works on King street beyond the stream.

This marks a new departure in the building operations of the company which has heretofore constructed its own line. The plans, profiles and specifications for the line have all been made and the inquiry already made indicates that there will be plenty of bidders to take up the work of putting in the line of road. The class of construction will be the same which has made the present line the best in the country, and the character of everything which goes into the road will be of the best.

There has been much interest shown in the road since it began operations in the city proper, and men living in the suburbs have been asking for stock hoping to influence extensions to the rapidly developing districts which will be tapped by the new lines of the road. The line which is now opened for bids for the construction will be one and one-tenth miles in length, and will open up many new residence districts.

FACILITY ON PARCELS

Treasury Gives the Collector More Power.

By a recent decision of the Treasury Department the reception of gifts coming from foreign countries, through the mails, will be expedited, though of course that was not the primary object of the ruling. The point came up in the report made to Washington, by Collector Stackable, of a transaction which seemed outside the regulations, but which involved the convenience of an importer.

The case was that of a retail merchant who had received silk American flags from Japan, the consignment arriving by mail a few days prior to the Fourth of July, which occasion made the demand for the flags of the nation. Had the usual course been followed there would have been necessary an appeal to Washington in the matter of the seizure, which would have taken such time as to cause loss in sales and probably loss of the goods. The regulations provide that for the first offense a remission of fines may be made by the Collector when the duties are not in excess of \$25. The duties in the case in point amounted to \$30.38. These were assessed and collected, the goods being released. In his report the Collector called attention to the business reasons for the action and asked that he be given more power than is granted in the regulations.

The Treasury Department then took up the matter and in the letter which has now been received says that in case of seizures here the Collector shall have the power to release goods in cases where the duties are not above \$100. As this will cover almost every case where the goods are received through the mails, there will be little or no difficulty in the importations of materials for Christmas or other gifts. This of course means where the goods come from countries which have no parcels post convention with the United States, and where the importation under such conditions constitutes the first offense.

The regulations provide that goods may pass through the customs regularly when carried in the mails from countries which are in a parcels post convention with the United States. From all other countries dutiable goods coming in the mails must be treated as goods liable to seizure and so held. The first importation of this nature is treated as the first offense against the laws, and the remission of fines shall be permissible only when there is clearly no intent to defraud. The new order as affecting Hawaii gives large latitude to the Collector.

In the case of a second importation the penalty is heavy, the law being that there shall be assessed upon all such goods received their dutiable value, which is the foreign value with the addition of the duty. This would mean that such goods purchased abroad and coming in by mail would cost the importer twice the price and the duty as well. This is a very wide-reaching law, owing to the fact that there is now only one European country, Germany, which has an agreement with the United States. England has not entered such an agreement and goods from that country will be subject to the penalty. There is a convention with Canada however, as there are similar agreements with the Central and South American countries.

A Chinese merchant in Hilo is suing Police Lieutenant Keolanui for \$2,000 damages. He claims that Keolanui brought him to the police station, stripped him and detained him for several hours without legal process. He says that the officer did it out of malice. Keolanui, who has been on the Hilo force for two years and a half, claims that he had good grounds for suspicion, the fact being ripe in the vicinity.

The Waialeale, which arrived yesterday morning, brought the body of Mr. John T. Lane, late storekeeper at Kapaia, to this city.

It is expected by the management of the road that before active work can begin there will be news of the shipment from San Francisco of the supplies which have been delayed there by the strike. These have been ordered for some time and include the switches, curves and turnouts which will be used as well on the Liliha street line, as in the building of the new road. In addition to these track parts there is now on the way and lying on the docks of San Francisco the feeder cable which will be strung along the line to furnish the relays of power to the trolley, which will reduce the wear upon that copper line.

Should there be satisfactory bids for the construction of the line it is expected there will be no trouble in having the road in shape for use within a few months, as there is now on hand all the main line rails and parts needed.

During the three weeks in which the electric cars have been running fares have been collected from more than 150,000 people. This means that the collections have been above \$7,500. The daily receipts now are about \$800. Every evening the cars are crowded with people taking the air, and many parties spend the evenings thus in catching every fugitive breeze.

Honolulu, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Just returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain. BOYD.

The above wireless telegram was received yesterday afternoon by Governor Dole, supplementing an exhaustive report upon the forest fire received by mail from James H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works.

The news is a source of much gratification from the fact that the long-looked-for relief is in sight, and that the destructive fires are so well under control as not to require government aid, which Superintendent Boyd was fully empowered and prepared to extend. The next mail report from Mr. Boyd will very likely give full particulars of the fight which ended in the control of the fires.

Copies of the mail reports made by Superintendent Boyd under date of September 18th, received by Governor Dole yesterday, are given below:

Waimea, Hawaii, Sept. 18, 1901.

Sir—I desire to make a hasty report to the effect that we arrived at Kawaiahae at early dawn this morning; excellent trip up. We leave immediately from Waimea, where we now are, for Hanapepe first in this district, to investigate the present condition there, and later we will proceed to Hamakua. Weather shows indications of rain; fires yet in progress. Have arranged to meet Messrs. Albert Horner and Carter at locations. Very respectfully,

JAS. H. BOYD,
Superintendent Public Works.

The following letter was also received yesterday:

Sir—My previous communication to you was written on the morning of the 18th, just after arrival at Kawaiahae, and indicating intention to proceed at once to source of Waimea district fires.

I now, sir, present this following additional report of events since dispatch of former note:

We left Akona's place, Waimea, at 11 o'clock on the 18th instant, to proceed to Hamakua and view the state of fire affairs there existing. Journey was rapidly made, and the rain indications crossing Waimea plains became tangible, fast successive heavy showers wetting us to the skin. Entering the region of fire we found that there was fire still existing, but the volume of smoke within the valleys had almost obliterated the trail from view, en route, and prevented a full knowledge of the existent condition other than the hearsay belief that there was but little more danger to be feared from the fire in that location. Completing a twenty-five mile ride to Mr. Albert Horner's place, I met him and Mr. F. W. Carter, and without rest we went forward direct to the scene of the Hamakua district fire, Mr. Horner guiding. A continued ride of some ten miles brought us to the edge of the 2,500 acres belonging to Mr. Horner, and a further fearful and dangerous journey along seven miles of fence enclosing a portion of the burned district, gave opportunity to see the complete destruction of the former existing tropical forests, and the great injury to the soil by the depth (over six feet) to which the fire had penetrated. Words cannot describe the condition of the district burned. Night coming on we were compelled to defer further inspection until today, for the consideration of the present status and the means to be used to stop further spread.

We returned to Mr. Horner's house at 11 p.m. and enjoyed his hospitality, tired and weary, after being nearly twelve hours continuously in the saddle, and having traveled over fifty miles in and about the burned districts of Waimea and Hamakua.

Mr. Horner has been indefatigable, and deserves great credit for his personal exertions, together with Mr. Carter, for the fire fighting done by them. It is too early to give any definite statement of the condition of things, and how to meet them, further than to say the fire is still smoldering, no rain and fresh winds. Will write at next opportunity. We leave in thirty minutes for Kauai, back of Oookala. Respectfully yours, JAS. H. BOYD.

IN FEDERAL COURT.

The arguments for a jury in the Pearl Harbor condemnation suits will be heard by Judge Estee next Monday. Yesterday morning when the cases were called in Federal Court, Assistant United States Attorney Dunne presented a motion to strike out the amended answer of defendants, and also the demand for a jury.

Mr. Dunne stated that while he did not wish for a delay, and would prefer to argue the case immediately, that it would probably be better to postpone the argument until answers had been filed by all respondents.

THE LAND CASE.

In the case of Robert vs. Kauai, an ejectment suit which has been on trial before Judge Little for a week, the plaintiffs closed their case yesterday morning. The defendants immediately moved for a non-suit on the ground that the lease was not proven, nor the possession of defendants disputed. The case was taken under advisement by Judge Little.

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In the case

EVENTS IN THE HARBOR

The fourth class race was easy for the Pokil. The yachting as a whole was neither interesting nor exciting. Early in the day the wind freshened up a trifle and the yachtsmen were beginning to believe that luck was with them; by the time the warning gun was fired for the first race, however, hardly a breath of air was stirring, and what little wind they got outside the harbor came in gusts and fits which were quite as disappointing as no breeze at all. For the most part it was simply a drifting contest and the five hours aboard the cramped sailing vessels were as tame even to the winners. The yachts were followed around the course by the A. J. Cummings with the judge, A. W. Pearson on board and the steamer was compelled to lay to hour stretches at a time while the sailing boats lay becalmed.

The course of the first and second class yachts was as follows:

From starting line, passing out of channel, keeping between line of buoys and piles, leaving spar and bell buoys on port side, thence to and around flagboat off Sans Souci, keeping it on the port side in rounding, thence to flagboat off entrance to Pearl Harbor, keeping it on starboard side in rounding; thence to and around bell buoy, leaving it on port side, thence to spar buoy, leaving it on the starboard side; thence keeping between line of buoys and piles in channel to judges' stand.

The third and fourth class boats sailed over the following course:

From starting line, passing out of channel, keeping between line of buoys and piles, leaving spar and bell buoys on port side, thence to and around flagboat off Sans Souci, keeping it on the port side in rounding; thence to a flagboat off Quarantine Station, keeping it on the starboard side in rounding; thence to and around bell buoy, leaving it on port side; thence to spar buoy, leaving it to starboard, thence keeping between line of buoys and piles to judges' stand.

FIRST CLASS RACE

The warning gun for the first class yacht race was sounded at 11:29. Five minutes later the starting gun was fired, and the Gladys crossed the line with a good lead. The Helene following with the Mary L. (Bonnie Dundee) was in the rear. At the spar buoy all three boats were becalmed, and the Helene got away first, catching the breeze and outjockeying the other two skippers. The Mary L. went for the shore breeze after rounding the bell buoy. At the first turn the Gladys again took the lead, and continued to gain until past the flagboat off Pearl Harbor entrance when the Mary L. took the lead again. She maintained it, however, but a short time, when the Gladys caught the breeze and shot ahead for the third time. She steadily increased this lead, and the enthusiasts on Cummings were certain that "Tommy" Hobron would repeat his victory of last Regatta Day. Again the Gladys was becalmed. The Mary L. caught the breeze first, passed her, entering the channel considerably in the lead, and passing the judges' stand six minutes ahead of the Gladys, finishing in 5 hours, 1 minute and 50 seconds. The Gladys finished in 5 hours and 7 minutes, the Helene, which lay becalmed for nearly an hour, requiring 6 hours and 7 minutes to finish, the judges having gone home before she crossed the line.

SECOND CLASS YACHT RACE

The second class race was disappointing from the fact that there was but one starter, the Dewey, sailed by C. Johnson, The Hawaii, which had been entered, was withdrawn Friday for some unknown reason, but the judges decided to allow the Dewey to start, and awarded her the trophy. She started five minutes after the first class yachts and for a time it appeared as if she might catch them as they lay becalmed off the bell buoy. After the first spurt she fell steadily behind, and finished twenty minutes later than the Helene. Her time was considerably over six hours, though last year she sailed the same course in 3 hours and 45 minutes.

THIRD CLASS RACE

The keenest interest was in the third class yacht race, which was also the most disappointing. There was the largest number of entries in this event and also the most starters, though two of the yachts were disabled and did not finish.

The Myrtle was given the victory, though previous to her mishap Johnson and Chapman's Pirate appeared to have the race well in hand. There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction over the result of the race, and there was some talk yesterday of sailing the race over again at some future day. A protest was entered with the judges against the Myrtle because of the fact that her rudder was used to scull her out of a calm, the remaining yachts drifting aimlessly along, the while the charge was not denied but the judges disallowed the protest, saying they could find no rule prohibiting the use of the rudder in sailing. The Myrtle's addressee especially fit for us as a soul and this coupled with her lightness gave a decided advantage over her competitors. The winners of the second and third prizes have both offered to run the race again and this coupled with the fact that the Pirate and Hihimanu were disabled by accident makes it possible that the racers may agree among themselves to repeat the race of Saturday.

The start was a good one for the seven yachts crossing the line together with the Pirate a little in the lead. The Pirate was becalmed just over the line the other boats passing her in a bunch. The Shamrock II taking the lead. The run down the harbor was made with spinakers up to port, having any advantage at the turn around the spar buoy. Here they run into a calm and the race became a drifting match. The Pirate held out to sea and catching a light air passed the fort and took the lead, and gradually increasing it until about three-quarters of a mile from the Sans Souci buoy where she had a lead of four and a half a mile. Here she met with a mishap the rudder breaking off at the stock leaving her at the mercy of the waves and currents. Commodore Chapman attempted to steer her with an oar but without success and they lowered the mainmast and gradually worked back to the entrance of the harbor under her jib where she was picked up by the Maria Captain Lee and towed to her mooring. With the Pirate out of the race the Shamrock II, Myrtle and Olo battled for first place, the Shamrock rounding Sans Souci a minute ahead of the Myrtle and followed closely by the Olo. Vi-ke and Hihimanu with the skipper outlasted. In rounding the stakes the Hihimanu came to grief in setting the spinnaker the halyard gave way dropping the spinnaker overboard and becoming entangled



(Photo by Honolulu Photo Supply Co.)

HEALANI SENIOR SHELL CREW, WINNERS OF THE FOUR OARED SHELL RACE, ON SATURDAY.

with her rudder, snapped it off, putting her out of the race. The wind freshened and the remaining yachts rounded the stakeboat off Quarantine Station with their positions unchanged, except the Skip, which had closed considerably the gap between her and the leader. After rounding the Quarantine stakeboat the wind fell flat, and the trip back to the bell buoy was a drift. The Myrtle gained a long lead in this stretch, which practically gave her the race, by sculling her through the calm with her rudder.

The Myrtle crossed the line first, fully two minutes ahead of the Olo, which finished second. Seven minutes later the Shamrock finished, and some distance behind came the Vi-ke and Skip, which finished close together. The Myrtle's time was 3 hours, 2 minutes and 29 seconds, or nearly an hour longer than it took her to cover the course last year.

FOURTH CLASS RACE

The Pokil was an easy winner in the fourth class event. Her only competitor was the Abbie M., neither Prince David's Canary, or Hobron's Clytie starting. The Pokil got off first, and continued to gain on the Abbie M., rounding the Sans Souci stakeboat over a mile in the lead. The Abbie M. diminished the lead steadily, and had nearly caught up at the Quarantine buoy, where both lay becalmed, drifting slowly towards the bell buoy. The Pokil caught the breeze first in the channel, while the Abbie M. was still becalmed, and finished nearly twenty minutes ahead of her rival. Time, 4 hours, 20 minutes and 15 seconds.

TIME WAS SLOW

Below is given a comparison of sailing times this regatta day and last, showing how slow Saturday's races were:

	1900	1901
First Class—	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Mary L. (Bonnie)	3 28 56	5 01 50
Gladys	3 05 20	5 07 00
Helene	3 26 56 abt 6 07 27	
Second Class—		
Dewey	3 49 19 abt 6 20 45	
Third Class—		
Myrtle	2 12 16	3 03 29
Olo	Not sailed	3 05 00
Shamrock III	Not sailed	3 12 28
Vi-ke	2 34 53	3 17 35
Skip	2 46 28	3 18 10
Fourth Class—		
Iku	2 10 00	4 20 15
Abbie M.	2 31 35	4 39 45

THE STEEL STRIKE.

Its Early Settlement Regarded as Probable.

CLEVELAND Ohio, Sept. 12.—The Iron Trade Review this week says indications now point to an early settlement of the steel strike. According to Pittsburgh advises President Schaeffer has been instructed by the executive committee of the Amalgamated Association to negotiate for peace on the best terms obtainable, and it is probable that the strike will be settled on the terms offered by the United States Steel Corporation last week.

They provide for the signing of the scale for all the mills of the American Steel Hoop Company that were signed for last year, and the signing of the scale for all the mills of the American Sheet Steel Company that were signed last year except the mills that were placed in operation non-union during the year and those that have been placed in operation since the strike was declared.

The blast furnace works affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, employed in the two valleys, have formulated a demand for the operation of the furnaces with three turns instead of two. That the operators will refuse to concede this is a foregone conclusion but as a number of demands made by the workers during the past year have been successfully adjusted a strike at the furnaces is considered a remote possibility.

Heavy contracting for rails for delivery next year by some of the leading railroad interests fixes the price for standard sections for 1902 delivery at \$28 per ton.

The placing of these contracts fully two months earlier than last year has added great strength to a contract company is employed.

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In rounding the stakes the Hihimanu came to grief in setting the spinnaker the halyard gave way dropping the spinnaker overboard and becoming entangled

CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip says F. L. Taylor of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa. U. S. A. I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea and was about to give up the trip when Editor Ward of the Laceyville Messenger suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting and one on the route. I made the trip successfully and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me. Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson Smith & Co., Ltd. agents for Hawaiian Territory.

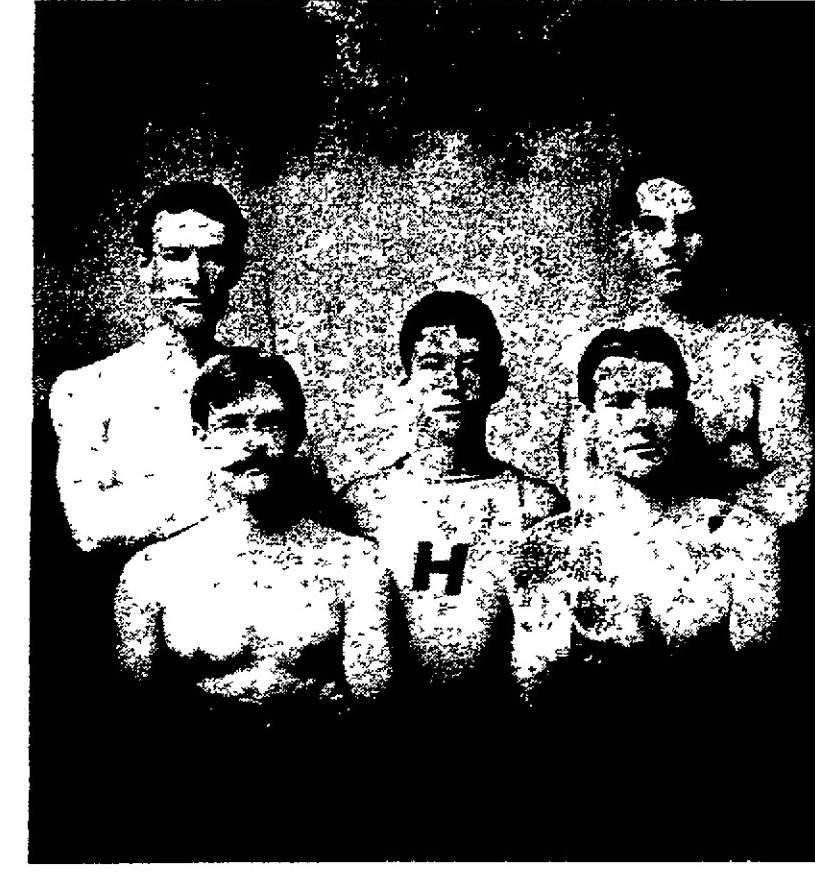
Hilo Notes

It is expected that the Yokohama Bank will shortly resume business in Hilo.

S. A. Huntington and son's hardware store, Hilo, for the Coast.

The Waiakea Mill Co. has adopted the inland methods of trading cane.

Mahomet Khan the Hidrabadi jukier is entertaining in Hilo.



Healanai Junior shell crew which co mpeted in the four-oared shell race on Saturday.

[Photo by Williams]

REGATTA DAY. DAIRYING IN THESE ISLANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

asm than usual perhaps because of the varied events. There was applause for the men and the clubs, and the struggles of the Japanese, the Hawaiians in their canoe races and the girls and whale boat races brought forth many and long shouts of cheer. There was a shout which was heard up town when the crowds along the shore saw Prince David whose gig was hopelessly beaten at the lighthouse after a grueling race around the bell buoy change places with the stroke and race the crew down to the finish line at high speed. The Healanais in the belief that their double scull crew had nosed out the finish, went half wild but when their enthusiasm had died away there was a corresponding shout from the other side which was more hearty.

In the first place dairying conditions are very much behind the times. These conditions exist throughout all the islands down here.

On this island the only place that has made any progress whatever in this line, is a large ranch owned by a man named Horner. His cattle have some little claim to good breeding. On the other ranches the cattle are badly inbred, and are raised for market only. They are allowed to run wild, and when wanted are roped by native cowboys and shipped to Honolulu.

The average size of cattle is small, with an occasional large one.

The methods of milking are very crude. They milk but once a day. The calves are allowed to run with their mothers during the day, but are separated at night. In the morning, each calf is allowed to suck its mother for about one-half the contents of its udder.

Then the calf is tied either to the cow's legs or to a fence near by. This is done so that the cow will give down its milk. Milk varies very much in quality. In some sections of the island milk tests as low as two and one-fifth per cent. Where I am, it always runs over five per cent, sometimes reaching six per cent, but the quantity of milk taken from each cow is so small that it requires the milk from seven cows to make one pound of butter. The butter has a good color and flavor and makes up a strong grain.

On this ranch, Parker's there are over 500,000 acres most of which is the finest of land, bearing green feed the year round. The climate cannot be excelled any where in the world. We are at an altitude of 4,500 feet, and rain does not fall as frequently here as it does in other parts of the island. This property embraces an entire range of mountains, the highest elevation of which is nearly 14,000 feet. The crest of these mountains is covered with perpetual snow.

The temperature at my place ranges from 50 degrees to 75 degrees the year round.

A new dairy, under advanced ideas, is now in process of organization, and a tract of 50,000 acres has been set apart for that purpose, where things will be conducted on a large scale.

Various grasses grow upon this section of land in great abundance. We feed no grain whatever to the cattle, their deriving their sustenance from the pasture only.

Breeding heretofore has been badly and sadly neglected but since my advent nearly a year ago matters have taken a different course. The best of bulls have been secured from California and these alone are used.

I have started breaking young heifers into the habit of being milked twice a day. It is our anticipation to put in a large creamery plant as fast as our need calls for it. I am making negotiations for the erection of silos, a thing un-

known here. I am going to try a little experiment. It is estimated that there are about 25,000 head of cattle on this ranch.

Very truly yours,
GEO. H. POTTER

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Statement of Some One in New York Quicker than That of Someone in Honolulu.

Supposing you had a bad back; that is one that was weak, lame or caused you hours of suffering? Sometimes you had headache, and you would feel worn out, listless and played out generally. In such condition what would you most desire? Relief and cure. So would we all and so can you if you will listen to the advice of your neighbors. You may have tried many things without success; perhaps you read of some one in New York who was cured of a similar affection and tried his remedy; The failure may have made you skeptical. What you want in way of proof is the statement of a citizen of your own town, someone you can inquire of how he found relief. Now, that's just the kind of proof we are going to give you here.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Stackable Stoves

A recent decision by Collector Stackable of this board has been upheld by the board of general appraisers in New York. It was the case of S. Kajima and H. Hamono, who appealed from the ruling of Mr. Stackable, which assessed them 25 per cent duty on some rawhide, cotton, straw, silk and iron slippers. They claimed in their appeal that they should only pay less than ten per cent duty.

They were bitterly disappointed, however, by the Board of General Appraisers, who not only sustained Mr. Stackable, but raised the duty to 45 per cent.

CARBONATED BY THE CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited)

Sole Agts for the Territory of Hawaii Office and Works, 601 Fort and Allen Streets.

Telephone No 71 Main

Soda Water, etc., delivered free to all parts of the city. Island orders solicited.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24 gauge, 6 wheels connected, 4 feet 2 wheel base, 38" wide, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 6-wheel tenders, 1,300 gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc.

FIGHT FOR A FORTUNE

Daughter and Aunt Want Smith's Insurance.

(From Saturday's daily)

Twenty-five thousand dollars was the stake for which two women were battling in Judge Gear's court yesterday. The amount was the insurance carried by the late David B. Smith, proprietor of the Manufacturer's Shoe Co., in the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York. The rival claimants to the estate are the daughter of the deceased, Mrs. Mame Burke, and an aunt, Mrs. Olivia Brown, of Indell county, North Carolina. Though the insurance company is the real defendant in the case, and is resisting the payment of the policy, it is only for the purpose of preventing its payment of to administrator of the estate of David more than one person.

The title of the case is Cecil Brown, Bowers Smith deceased vs. The Equitable Assurance Company of New York and Bruce Cartwright of this city, who is the local agent of the company and who is named in the petition as garnishee. The policy upon which the suit is brought was issued in Honolulu December 11th, 1897, and two years later, December 24th, 1899, Mr. Smith died. He had paid to the company in premiums during that time the sum of \$2469.25. When a demand was made for the payment of the policy in Honolulu it was refused, on the ground that the loss was payable in New York, and the contention here is that no demand had ever been made by Cecil Brown as administrator, for the payment of the \$25,000 in that city.

The defendant also claims that a demand had already been made in New York for the money by Olivia A. Brown, a resident of North Carolina, and that she had been appointed administrator in the surrogate court of New York May 11, 1900, and on July 23, 1900, began suit in the United States Circuit Court of the southern district upon the same policy. It appears that Mrs. Brown is an aunt of the deceased and bases her claim upon the allegation he was indebted to her in the sum of \$7,000 for money advanced to purchase his stock of goods in Honolulu, and she filed her claim upon the policy of \$25,000 as property within the state of New York, and consequently subject to the debt.

The following jury was impaneled to hear the case yesterday afternoon: Harry Z. Austin, Lawrence H. Dee, James Olds, Jr., A. N. Almy, E. Buffan-deau, George F. Klugel, E. J. Crawford, F. C. Bertelman, Geo. K. Fox, Ed. Dekum, J. R. Edwards and W. G. Ashley.

The evidence of the plaintiff establishing the death of the decedent, and also the fact that a demand had been made upon Bruce Cartwright, and that the proof of death had been forwarded to the head office was introduced. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case defendant moved for a non-suit, upon the ground that it had not been shown that a demand had been made at New York previous to the commencement of the suit. Judge Gear refused to entertain the motion, holding that notice of proof of death was sufficient to constitute a demand, under the terms of the policy. Court then adjourned until Monday morning at which time the hearing of the case will be resumed. The attorneys for plaintiff are W. J. Robinson and Judge Whiting and Hatch and Silliman represent defendant.

AH OI GETS HIS FREEDOM.

Ah Oi is the first of the transition period prisoners to get his freedom by writ of habeas corpus. Half a dozen different men were released by Judge Gear, but all were immediately rearrested. Ah Oi was brought into court yesterday at noon, and High Sheriff Brown appearing in his own behalf made a return admitting the facts set out in the petition. Attorney F. M. Brooks stated that the man was illegally held and should be released, but asked that the Grand Jury consider his case as soon as possible. The principal witness against Ah Oi, who was originally convicted of burglary, has suddenly disappeared, and the high sheriff stated that without him there was no case against the prisoner. He did not believe it to be advisable to bring the case to the attention of the grand jury, as there was no evidence against him. The court thereupon ordered the release of the prisoner, and he was allowed to leave the courthouse without molestation, no new warrant being issued.

NOLLE PROSEQUI IN GILL CASE

In the case of Edwin Gill, under indictment for assault with intent to kill Mortimer L. Stevens, a nolle prosequi was entered by Deputy Attorney General George W. Davis yesterday afternoon. Mr. Gill was present in court when the case was called up.

"The principal witness in this case has left the country," said the deputy attorney general, "and we cannot proceed to trial of the defendant on the indictment without him. For that reason I move that a nolle prosequi be entered."

"Hasn't this witness been gone for some time?" asked the court.

"I was just informed of the facts today, your honor, and I don't think there can be a prosecution. I make this motion on my own responsibility, for I don't think there is any evidence besides that of the prosecuting witness."

Judge Gear then ordered that a nolle prosequi be entered upon the showing made by the attorney general's department. He stated that Judge Humphreys told him before leaving that the plea in abatement was still to be passed upon, but in view of the action of the attorney general this was unnecessary. "You will be discharged, therefore," said the court in conclusion, "from any further responsibilities under this indictment, and your bondsman will be relieved from further liability."

COMMERCIAL.

THAT there cannot be much lower figures marked up in the stock market is the opinion of every one who has to do with the sugar shares which form the basis of trading just now. The fact that in the selling of the past week the shares offered have been taken mostly by insiders, gives the hope that the slump is at an end. The two masts which came from the Coast have had in them little of hope for the local market. There seems to be an absence of interest in Hawaiian matters at the Coast, owing perhaps to recent happenings. The Honokaa slump, while due to drought which is perfectly understood here seems to be incomprehensible to the investors on the Coast, and now they look askance at anything Hawaiian.

That there is much pocketing of losses on the Coast just now is shown by the deal which has given the control of Onomea back to C. Brewer & Co. When Broker Pollitz first wanted that stock he began to bid for it when the firm of Brewer & Co. did not want to sell at all. So it was that there was nothing doing until the bid reached figure about \$27.50. At that a sale could not be resisted, and finally it was made, the amount involved being the control of the plantation. There was an immediate jumping at the bargain in San Francisco, but during the past few years there has been such depreciation in the stock that it has been the desire of Pollitz to resell. While here last he tried to get the old agents to buy the control of his hands, but there was not an offer. So it was that the firm of Brewer & Co. decided to purchase in the open market. This they did until they held above 25,000 shares. The price has not been made public but it is certain that the figure was not above the market which ruled about \$23, some purchases being made as high as \$23.50. This would mean that the transaction cost Pollitz and his friends something like \$100,000.

The deal in Kona will bring that plantation to the front. There has been authorized an issue of \$150,000 in common stock and \$100,000 in preferred stock. Of the latter issue there has been subscribed \$50,000 here. The bond issue which was originally placed at \$200,000, also was increased, the sum now being \$300,000. As the first bond issue was taken here the latest will be offered, with the new stock on the Coast, and the agents, McChesney & Sons, have assurances that the money will be forthcoming.

The local market was without any feature, the trading being of a mild nature. There was some slight selling of Ewa, the price going from \$25 to \$25.25, and latest sales of small lots being at that figure. The most noticeable change of the week was the selling off of Olaa, assessable from \$2 to \$1.50. There were some sales of the paid up at \$1.20. The list all along was fairly steady, there being less realization than formerly, despite the money market being still tight.

Taking the situation all in all, there seems to be more of promise here than the States. For instance returning travellers say that there is little money in San Francisco for the reason that the banks are busy in carrying their regular customers who are in bad shape owing to the strike. This leaves little money for the speculative interest and the shares market suffers accordingly. In the East the same condition is noted and the tightness there leaves little hope that there will be any help for the Eastern banks and with this view there is a steady husbanding of resources here and the farthest seeing of the brokers say that the first relief will be that which will come from the earning qualities of the plantations which will remedy the tightness.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING

The real estate market is not responding to the recovering strength of the stock market, though there is slight demand for small lots for residences in the suburbs. This is noticeable in Kalihi on the report that the extension of the Rapid Transit road into that district is imminent. The feeling in business property is as strong as ever but there is little doing.

There is little new building underway. The plans for the Hall building are out and show an attractive structure. There are alternative bids, one for terra cotta, and the other for stucco. If Architect Traphagen can get the men he wants to do the stucco work he will have the latter set of plans adopted but in case this is impossible the terra cotta front will be used. In either case the building will be a most attractive one, and one which will be an addition to Fort street structures, and a credit to the architect. As to the building at Hotel and Alakea there has been no decision reached as yet. The proposed builders have not decided upon their building, as it will depend very much upon the tenants who come to the front for the rooms.

INDICTMENTS RETURNED.

The grand jury made a partial report yesterday at noon, bringing in six indictments. Three separate charges are made against each of the four Kahuku rioters—Yamane Nenchiro, Chida Manzaboro, Osaki Mankichiro, Ichiro Ichigoro. Each of these men is charged with murder in the first degree on three different indictments, each time a different Chinese being named. An indictment for murder in the first degree was also returned against George Wade, the negro who killed Gillespie steward on board the Australia.

An indictment was also brought against George Bolabolao, a native, on the charge of larceny in the second degree. He was brought into court in the afternoon and entered a plea of guilty. He was charged with stealing three hundred pounds of coal from the United States government, and in view of the offense, Mr. Davis asked the court to be as lenient as possible.

When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, the prisoner offered to apologize, and said he was "hungry and in pain," which was the reason he stole. The court imposed a sentence of ten days in jail.

The Kahuku prisoners were then arraigned, and the indictment read to them in one case. They all refused to plead, upon the advice of Attorney Brooks, who is defending them. Wade also refused to enter a plea to the indictment.

Mr. Brooks may make another attempt to secure the release of the Kahuku rioters on writs of habeas corpus. He may claim that they were placed in jeopardy once already, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, and could ask that body for an order restraining the Circuit Court from allowing another trial. It is also alleged that the indictment is defective for several reasons. One claim is that they can not be indicted two years after the commission of the crime under section 615 of the penal code, but Judge Gear does not believe that that clause holds good in these cases. The section is as follows:

"615 In all cases of offenses against the laws of this Territory, triable only by a court of record, the accused shall be arraigned and prosecuted by an indictment by a legal prosecutor or the Republic as soon after the commitment of the offense of which he is accused as may be expedient; provided, that the presentation of an indictment against an accused shall not be deferred beyond the term of the court having jurisdiction of the alleged offense next succeeding the commitment of the accused for trial by a magistrate having competent jurisdiction thereof."

Attorney Brooks does not believe that the men can be convicted even if they are brought to trial, as the witnesses are very much scattered. Another series of habeas corpus fights may be indulged in by the attorneys over these prisoners who have been indicted for a second time.

CLEARING THE CALENDAR.

Judge Gear made a decided clearing out of the calendar yesterday morning, and it now appears that it was not in such a congested condition as was the general notion. When court was convened yesterday morning not a single case was ready for trial, and there was a general skirmishing among the attorneys when the court announced that all cases marked ready, which were not ready, would go to the bottom of the calendar. It developed also that some twenty or thirty Chinatown insurance cases were likely to be thrown out upon decision of the Supreme Court. Judge Stanley, who is counsel in a half dozen of these insurance cases, announced that he would dismiss them, and two were ordered stricken from the calendar. The court announced that hereafter five cases must always be ready for trial every

GRAND AND PETIT JURORS

Drawn for United States District Court.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Grand and petit jurors for the October term of the United States Court were drawn yesterday afternoon by order of Judge Estee. Twenty-three grand jurors were named and twenty-four trial jurors. Clerk Malin drawing each name from a large number of prepared slips. The jurors are ordered to report at ten o'clock a.m. of the second Monday in October.

There are at least half a dozen men on the Federal jury who are now serving on the panel for the circuit Court, and they will just now conclude their labors before Judge Gear when called upon by Judge Gear for service. Among the number drawn was the name of Marcus Colburn from the Marshals stated as ad. He was not certain but what there might be a son living of the same name, and the court allowed the name to remain on the grand jury panel, holding that if the man is dead this fact should be proven when his name is called at the opening of court.

One of the other jurors was reported as being in San Francisco but the court allowed this name to remain upon the panel also, stating that the proper time for these matters to be shown was when the jury is called. Half a dozen of the men are said to be in the States. The Federal juries are drawn by chance from names which have been written on separate slips of paper. The drawing was made in open court by the clerk of the court, and in the presence of Judge Estee and the United States District Attorney.

The petit jury drawn yesterday is of more than usual importance because of the fact that it may possibly be called upon to fix the value of the land taken by the United States for the use of the Pearl Harbor naval station. If Judge Estee should allow the condemnation cases to go to a jury, these men drawn yesterday may anticipate a service of several months duration.

The grand jury, so far as has developed, will have very little work to do at the coming session of court. The seamen who have been committed for offenses upon the high seas, have in most cases pleaded guilty and served out their sentences, and there are but one or two of the long list of offenders still to be tried.

The following are the names as drawn yesterday:

PETIT JURY.

J. F. Morgan, Chas. M. Cooke, John Ross, J. S. Martin, Honolulu; J. T. Brown, Hilo; Wm. W. Chamberlain, J. A. Bryne, R. N. Boyd, W. G. Ashley, D. E. Whitman, J. A. Hughes, Hilo; Wm. T. Balding, Hilo; W. T. Hopper, J. F. Bowler, J. T. Copeland, Harry F. Davison, J. G. Rothwell, H. F. Singer, Honolulu; C. H. Willis, Hanalei, Kauai; T. W. Hobson, Honolulu, L. S. Canario, Hilo; George T. McLeod, R. W. Duncan, Edward Dekum, Honolulu.

GRAND JURY.

Thomas McGuire, David L. Conkling, H. J. Craft, Douglas Collins, J. H. McDonough, Frank Brown, Honolulu; J. T. Stockel, Hilo; Patrick Cockett, Waikiki, Maui; H. M. Almy, James D. Tregloan, S. I. Shaw, J. T. Crawley, Honolulu; Frank T. Ferreira, Hilo; Duncan B. Murdoch, Ewa; James McQueen, George H. Paris, Marcus Colburn, C. H. Brown, A. J. Campbell, Honolulu; Joseph Cook, Hilo; George H. Angus, Alvin M. Campbell, Honolulu; Wm. Reinhardt, Hilo.

JURY IN PEARL HARBOR CASE.

Amended answers and demands for juries were filed by the respondents in the condemnation proceedings yesterday, by the Honolulu Plantation Company, the Dowsett Company, Oahu Sugar Company, and Oahu Railway and Land Company.

The following is the demand for jury which will be presented Monday, September 23rd.

"Now comes the Dowsett Company, Limited, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, and demands a jury trial of the matters in issue in said cause, and moves the court that said cause be placed upon the calendar of causes to be tried before the jury, at the next, October, term of this court."

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis, and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which I took but it did me no good. Other doctors failed to help me and I became despondent of ever getting well. My limbs ached, my head was dizzy and I was most miserable."

"You don't look now as if you had ever been sick," ventured the reporter.

"No, and I don't feel as if I ever had," said she. "I owe my present health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. About four years ago a friend from Ohio recommended the pills to me, saying they had benefited his daughter whose symptoms were similar to mine, so I began to use them. It was only a very short time before I experienced relief. I have recommended the pills to many, for I am confident that benefit will follow their use."

There is hardly a person who does not worry at times and fret about things that go wrong. And worry is responsible for as much sickness as any other cause. It interferes with the action of the stomach and racks the nerves. The result is that the blood becomes poor and the nervous system impaired. The power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the vast number of diseases due to derangements of the nervous system or to impure blood has been demonstrated in thousands of instances as remarkable as the one related above. They cure locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

The usual maneuvers with small arms and field pieces will take place and a sham battle is possible.

All the companies in the regiment will take part, and it is likely that the companies at Hilo will come over for the field exercises.

A report was also made by the committee appointed to look after the improvements at the rifle range.

For general information, apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SOAP is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEMMON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Propri., Boston, U. S. A.

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Hardware, Bicycles, Ship Chandlery, Sporting Goods, Paints, Oils, Etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

IN THEIR BIG NEW STORE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which ass

WHARF AND WAVE.**ARRIVED.**

Thursday, Sept. 19.

Schr. Kawailani, Meurehele, from Koolau ports; 9 p. m.

Friday, September 20.

Str. Hanalei, Pederson, from Kauai parts; 1:30 a. m.

U. S. A. T. Sumner, Lyman, from San Francisco; 8 a. m.

Str. Kinua, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports; 11 a. m.

S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, from Orient; 11 p. m.

September 22.

Str. Wainakele, from Kauai ports; 9 a. m.

Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports.

September 21.

Str. Lehua, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports with 250 sheep, 2 horses and 25 packages sundries.

Schr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, with 500 sacks barley, 139 sacks corn, 100 sacks potatoes, 40 sacks taro, 1 horse and 71 packages sundries.

Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kukuhale, with 3,008 bags sugar and 20 packages sundries.

Str. Nihau, Thompson, from Anahola and Hananamau, with 3 packages sundries.

Monday, September 23.

Am. bkt. Coronado, Potter, 18 days from San Francisco; 9 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, Sept. 20.

S. S. China, Seabury, for the Orient; 5 a. m.

Gas schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kihei, Makena, Kailua, Napoopoo and Hookena; 3 p. m.

S. S. Oregonian, for New York, via Kahului; 5 p. m.

Str. Hanalei, Pederson, for Hilo and Kauai; 11:45 a. m.

S. S. City of Para, Keever, for Port Los Angeles; 6 p. m.

Am. "p." William H. Smith, for the Sound; 8:30 a. m.

September 21.

S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, for San Francisco.

Monday, September 22.

Schr. Ottile Fjord, Rosch, for the Sound, in ballast.

Am. sp. Carleton, Amesbury, in ballast for the Sound; 7:30 a. m.

Schr. Concord, for Hamakua; 5 p. m.

Str. John Cummins, Searle, for Kona.

Str. Waialeale, Flitz, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.

WATER IS IN DEMAND**NEWS FROM THE ORIENT****Puukapu Supply is Needed by the People.****Chinese Court Not Satisfied With Settlement.**

Sugar Expert Who Has Made a Name.

A serious breach has occurred in both banks of the Yellow river, causing immense destruction of property in Shantung, south of Chinanfu.

The N. C. Daily News learns with much pleasure that the interviews between the Viceroy at Nanking and the Consuls, with reference to the conservancy of the Huangpu, were satisfactory, the Viceroy falling in with the principle of the scheme, of which ultimate execution there it little doubt.

Dr. Morrison telegraphed to the Times last week that Sir E. Satow had notified the Chinese plenipotentiaries that unless the authors of the Chuchou massacre were punished, forthwith, Britain would have to reconsider the arrangements for the withdrawal of her troops.

Two thousand troops from Governor Yuan Shikai arrived west of Peking on the 6th inst., under the command of General Chang. The presence of these troops is taken as a guarantee of order. In fact the Chinese people are said to appear not to recognize any troops as worth anything except those of Yuan Shikai.

Mr. W. Pethick, the distinguished American sinologue who has for so many years been Li Hung Chang's foreign adviser and fidus Achates, is in a state of health far from reassuring to his many friends; he has had to leave the capital for Chefoo.

The Russians are reported to have built strong fortifications at New-chwang.

Prince Ching has sent for his family to return to Peking from Hsian; and they are expected to arrive in about a month's time.

Assurances come from Hsian to the effect that the tribute rice and military drill reforms will be inaugurated immediately.

News from Honan is to the effect that crop prospects are very encouraging there, though sickness from poor and scarce food is very general.

The general condition of the country in Honan is quiet, though a certain amount of highway robbery is experienced.

According to the native papers the reason the British re-occupied the Summer Palace is because the British Minister made some extra demands of Li Hung Chang, who declined them. Nothing like giving both sides of a picture.

General Mei and General Liu's men are reported to have had several conflicts with the villagers in which they have not come off well. In one conflict, as they were getting the advantage, a mine exploded as the Imperial troops were advancing, killing 150 of them.

The Je Je states that Russia endeavored to get some other power to assist her in the pacification of Manchuria, but this was refused on the ground that Manchuria not having been restored to China no other nation could interfere.

The Russians are reported to have withdrawn from Fung-tien to Fung-cheng.

The three Corean district officials of Quelpart, who showed such anti-Christian tendencies during the recent disturbances there, were examined by the French Chief Justice Cremazer, and will probably, it is said, be sentenced to death.

A special Imperial Rescript was sent from Hsian to Prince Chung for transmission by telegraph to Shanghai when Prince Chun was there last month. The terms of this, which are now made public, are as follows: Tsai Li, Prince Chun, is now on his first journey to foreign powers. He should therefore be all the more careful in his speech and conduct and attention to his general health.

To Chang Li (Chang Yennao) is deputed the direction of all ceremonies, etc., requisite on occasions like the present, and he must give his entire attention to the same. After the said mission has been accomplished, Prince Chun must return immediately to China, taking care, however, to observe carefully the customs, peoples, and general condition of all the countries he shall visit whilst abroad, so that he may gain benefit, experience, and instruction from his sojourn in other countries.

Tung Fuhsiang is reported to have 5,000 Mohammedans under him.

The native papers state that the Germans have imported a guillotine into Kiaochow for purposes of execution.

The Chinese authorities in Peking have prohibited female actors at the theaters, or the presence of females at the performances.

The Universal Gazette learns that one-fourth of Tuan's men have deserted him, as his conduct proved him unworthy of great authority.

The crops at Shanhaikwan are very good but owing to the floods which prevail along the line many of the crops elsewhere are, it is feared, ruined.

The Chinese Government has hopes of buying back the machinery and plant being removed by the Russians from the East Arsenal and taken to Port Arthur.

Workshops are to be established in Peking with a capital of Tsh. 300,000, a foreigner having secured the right of construction the shareholders being both for Ien and Ch nose.

The Manchurian line is reported to be open for miles, and trains stopped running about ten days ago. No train was then expected to get through from Port Arthur under a fortnight.

A Japanese fleet consisting of three battleships five cruisers and two destroyers visited Shanhaikwan this week in the course of an autumn cruise. They fired a salute of sixty guns in respect to the late Empress Fredrick, and left again on the 17th.

The Court has sent some very stinging dispatches to Li and Prince Chung couching in very sarcastic terms taunting them with the mistakes they have made in the negotiations and asking when they propose to get Manchuria returned to China and the foreigners out of Peking.

Manchuria is reported to be in some quarters to be perfectly quiet the heavy rains having had no such a chilling effect. The Russian troops are frequently reported as quartered in a new town, and the natives are probably well circulated for various reasons.

The Chinese seem to think there are not enough horses, and say the Chinese will continue to worry the Russians.

Crime and disorders in the suburbs of Tientsin have increased since the foreign troops have been withdrawn, and a third cash-shop has been robbed, the loss in this instance being about Tsh. 1,000.

The army transport Sunner brought a fumigating plant for these Islands.

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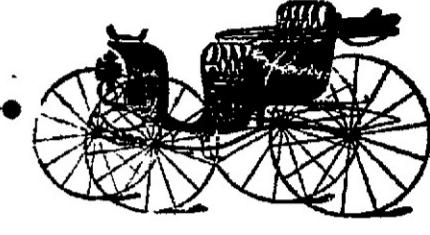
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